Rs. 165 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 224 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. p.r annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about ..... Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
324, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars.

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort

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The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
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Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
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BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
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HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
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IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul & Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
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WADHVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
25, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHINGS, BLANKETS, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, opposite the Old Colaba Railway Station, in the compound of Old Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

A lot of unserviceable clothings, blankets, water proof capes, Serge blouse, trousers, nickers, pajama, jerseys, waist coats, coats, shirts, great coats, frocks, drawers, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit-mas has been removed for sale, very desirable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, Oliver Typewriter No. 5 etc., etc.

The property of F. Romagnoli, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1918, at 9 a.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue offices

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising gunny bags, sheeting bags, Canvas bags, Barrels and Casks, Kettles, Drums iron, Gunny Hoop iron, Tins, Cases, Crates, Coir rope etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3623.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 21st September, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s Stables:—

8 bales full pressed oily waste cotton forming part of 147 bales booked ex. Ahmedabad to Grant Road, Inv. 1153, Railway Receipt No. 804 of 23-8-1917, consigned by Messrs. Rekaldas Umedchand to selves.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES LONG CLOTH OF THE FAZALBHAI MILLS, LD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Messrs. Monji Haridas and Co., Cloth Merchants, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shop of M/s. Monji Haridas and Co., at the Lakhmidas Khimjee Market 3rd Lane on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Jeshingbhai Chimanlal Cloth Merchants of Champa Gally, the following goods:—

13 Rales Long Cloth of the Fazalbhai Mills containing 50 pieces and each piece weighing 7 lbs.

2 Bales Long Cloth of the Fazalbhai Mills contg. 50 pieces and each piece weighing 8 lbs.

9 Bales Long Cloth of the Fazalbhai Mills contg. 50 pieces and each piece weighing 9 lbs.

For further particulars apply to the said Messrs. Monji Haridas and Co., or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORES SUPPLIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods by order of the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors concerned at the Godown at 19th Khetwadi Lane:—

7 dozens Willson's Suttle.
20 dozens Reeds.
10½ dozens Suttle.
35 dozens Roller Skin.
3 pieces Roller Cloth.
1 piece 68 inches Sizing Flannel.
1 piece 64 inches Sizing Flannel.
1 piece Clears Cloth.
4 rolls Emry flate ½in.
4 rolls Emry flate 1 inch.
25 gross Pickers No. 4.
15 gross Raw Hyde Picker.
4 rolls Strapping flate.
5 gross Temper Roller.
62 dozens Heals.
1 roller Hair Belting.
9 gross Wire Sizing 1-in. by 1in.
9½-45 [illegible] Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
B. S.M. No. 380, 913, 920, 921 2943-4-8 (cases) drawing materials (stationery).

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred planquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 20th September 1918.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION

FAREWELL VISITS
TO BOMBAY.

My many cures have created a sensation, but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months' tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi.

For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
LONAVLA.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Re. 10 and Re. 15 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Re. 1 and Re. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word* one anna. ...

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medowa Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

WE buy for cash, Lathes, Miscellaneous Machinery Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, Rails, etc., Complete Factories. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1563

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two competent SHORT-HAND WRITERS for Attorney's office. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1939

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for Hindu Anath—Ashram, Nadiad, a really competent man should apply with terms and testimonials to SECRETARY. 1710

WANTED.—A GUJARATI HINDOO, knowing accounts and general correspondence. Salary Rs. 40 to 50. Apply KALLIANJI AMARCHAND & CO., 88, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar. 1944

WANTED—For a large Weaving Mill in Bombay, a thoroughly experienced MANAGER. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1905

WANTED—A CLERK to serve in the Office of a Cotton Firm in Bombay. Must have knowledge of Machinery parts and Mill stores. Apply stating salary expected and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1917

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in a Japanese shop, pay Rs. 30 (thirty). Guarantee on paper from a respectable gentleman for honesty and responsibility of shop stock. Apply before 10 a.m. to M. C. DARUVALLA, Vatcha Building, Wadia St., Tardeo. 1940

WANTED—For the season, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning Factory at Kishangarh. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the AGENT and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Maharaja Somyag Mills Co. Ltd., Kishangarh (Rajputana). 1862

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for a local firm, only those with knowledge of general correspondence need apply. Security essential. Apply in own hand-writing with copies of credentials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1918

WANTED.—An experienced M. A. (with Economics and History). Trained Teacher for a Commercial School. One having practical commercial knowledge will be preferred. Salary Rs. 125 to 150 per month with future prospects. Apply sharp with testimonials to, MADHAVPRASAD N. PANDIT, Malad (Thana). 1947

WANTED—Smart young LADS and GIRLS to be employed in Government and Mercantile Offices, starting from Rs. 50 and upwards, after a short course of training. For further particulars apply to the PROPRIETORS, Woodstock Shorthand and Typewriting School 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1796

WANTED—The SERVICES of a trained Civil Engineer or a retired Upper Subordinate for the P. W. Department of the Idar State. One having experience of tank irrigation system will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and pay expected, should be addressed to the MEKHMA KHAS, Idar State, Himatnagar. (A. P. Ry.) 1788

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—TUITIONS by a B. A., with Sanskrit Honours, strong in mathematics and English. Write to Box No. 875 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1946

WANTED.

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price number of cells in accumulators, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

FOR buying cargo steamer in partnership required SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER, who can invest hundred thousand rupees. Perfect security with cent. per cent. profit guaranteed. Write Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1943

WANTED.—Ten thousand maunds of compressed HAY, delivered at Namli Ry. Station B. B. & C. I. Please quote. N. L. BAMJI, Superintendent Forests Banswara State (S. Rajputana). 1695

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 160 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunsar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoury Orange Pekoe 5 lb. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1760

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1929

TENTS FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—A large Double Poled tent 15x15 feet, complete with Durry, Table, Bed, Chair, Stool, Wash Basin and Stand also Bath Tub. Most furniture new. Tent, good condition—Rs. 500. Officers 80 pound Double Fly tent, good condition with complete furniture as described above—Rs. 300. Another 40 pound Double Fly tent, good condition, with complete furniture as above—Rs. 250. Useful for Camp, Famine or Plague Epidemic. Apply Mr. KHURODY, Main Street, Mhow, C. I. 1938

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—LAND for godowns or factory near Mazagon Tram Terminus. SEE HAJI AHMED OOMER & SON, 229, Khadak (12 to 4). 1875

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 21st September 1918.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1918.
2. To consider certain applications for donation to War Relief Funds, Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 23rd August, 1918. 1696

NOTICE.

MATHURADAS & CO.
and
THAKER JETHMAL DEOKARAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the advertisement by Messrs. Mehta & Co., Auctioneers appearing in the "Praja Mitra and Parsee" Newspaper of the 19th September, 1918, advertising the sale of 41 bales of Shirtings at the request of Thaker Jethmal Deokaran, on account and at the risk of the undersigned Messrs. Mathuradas & Co., is unauthorized and defamatory of the undersigned, who are and always have been ready and willing to take delivery of 39 out of the 41 bales of Shirtings, with which a'one the undersigned are concerned, provided that the same are undamaged, but the said Thakkar Jethmal Deokaran has refused a survey of the goods.

MATHURADAS & CO.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1918. 1950

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC FROM BOMBAY TO CAWNPORE (GENERALGUNJ) AND CAWNPORE MILL SIDINGS.

ON and from the 1st October, 1918, no traffic for Cawnpore (Generalgunj) or Cawnpore Mill Sidings will be received for despatch from any of the following G. I. P. Railway Depots in Bombay:—

Wadi, Bunder, Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Colaba.

Traffic to Cawnpore will be accepted at the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Bombay Port Trust Railway Depots only, for despatch by the B. B. and C. I. Railway route via Ujjain.

W. ALEXANDER.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1918. 1930

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, POONA.

MR. C. JINARAJADASA will lecture on FRIDAY, the 20th inst. in the KIRLOSKAR THEATRE, at 5-30.

SUBJECT.—Theosophy and National Life. 1931

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NAROTUM NARANDAS has contracted to sell to my clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mughbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 606 (1-2), Street Nos. 65-65A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1372, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7589 and containing by admeasurement 527 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the yard of Vassanji Narayen Bhimji, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Manekbai Santeen and on the South by the said Mughbhat Cross Lane.

Dated 18th September, 1918.

N. C. DALAL.
Purchasers' Attorney. 1935

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
PROGRAMME No. 2 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
M. S. COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 22nd at 5-30 p.m.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
3 EPISODES OF
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode a complete story.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
"BELGIUM"
The immortal deeds of this brave little nation. Re-organisation of the Belgian Army—Belgian recruits in training in France, etc., etc.
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SERIAL
THE
HIDDEN HAND
Chapter 12th & 13th.
PATHE GAZETTE
Stray Shots in the Lone Star State—Travel
Mr. Cachealot's Conscience—Comic.
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m
Extra Show Every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

REMEMBER—FRIDAY!
Just one day more to avail yourself of the thundering grand programme of this week.
(1) "JEWEL OF DEATH" (3,000 feet)—a superb Oriental Drama (2) the most exciting final of the World-famous Serial
(2) "THE SECRET KINGDOM" (3,000 feet)
(3) "THE GREATER POWER" an exquisitely sensational two-Reel Drama depicting the tremendous power of FRIENDSHIP (3,000 feet) and a Charlie Chaplin Comedy.
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
3 Shows to-night: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
6-30 GAIETY 10
8-30 EXTRA CINEMA SHOW
A GALA NIGHT
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
VARIETIES
NEW SONGS AND CHORUSES
including
Pathe Gold Roster Play
THE GREATER WILL
THE GREATER WILL
THE GREATER WILL
Featuring
CYRIL MAUDE
CYRIL MAUDE
Supported by an all star cast including
LOIS MEREDITH
LOIS MEREDITH
Produced by the PRENO FEATURE FILM CO.

THE GREATER WILL

Years ago Peggy Sloane, only daughter of old Cornelius Sloane, familiarly known as the Professor, an antique dealer met a millionaire art dealer named Stuart Watson, and was prevailed by his Hypnotic Power to go through a marriage ceremony with him. A week passed and she returned, broken spirit; and body. Later, when her baby was born. She died one night while playing chess old Sloane, leaves of the return to America of this same man and resolves to be revenged.

Accordingly it is arranged to have Watson come to the home of the oldman Watson, realizing that his perfidy is known, tries to subject Sloane to his Hypnotic Will but the latter by his superior Will Power subjects Watson bringing before his mind Vision of the girl he wronged

Coming out of the trance, Watson is told that every night at eleven o'clock the same Vision will appear to him. It so transpires and later driven to despair by the awful realization, he takes an overdose of drugs and dies.

Thus the Professor feels that his revenge is complete.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY' MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Double full 2 hours' Programme
DR. RICHARD ROWE
MAGICAL POT POURRI
Painting in Coloured Sand,—Ink and Water,—The Magic Box,—Flags of all Nations by
MYSTIC MORA
HOW GAMBLERS WIN
Dr. Rowe exposes. Poker—The 3 Card Swindle—Carter trick—31 Card Gamble, &c
MENTAL MAGIC
Telepathy and Hypnotism by
DR. ROWE AND MORA
"IN TUNE WITH THE WILD"
A 3—Reel wonderful Drama by an English company, acted by human beings and big animals like elephants, &c.
AND THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.
PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.
Seats could be reserved in advance at Royal Opera House on payment of one and half times the above prices.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
THE FIRST GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
20,000 feet long
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
FIRST SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
Three Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

MOTORISTS.

We always keep a mammoth stock of tyres, Oils, Grease and all Motor Accessories and Novelties. Moderate Rates.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LIMITED.
The most efficient and reliable Automobile Repair-House of India.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opening
Tuesday 24th September, 6-30, 9-45

Week days two shows. Sundays 6 p. m. only

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DE VILLIERS
NEW VARIETY Co.
7 ARTISTS INCLUDING 2 COMEDIANS
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Sketches, Fun & Frolic
Illusions and Transformations.
A REAL VARIETY SHOW
A CLEVER SHOW
BEST TOURING INDIA
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Children under 10, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.
Gallery Indians only, As. 8 and 4, children under 10 and Indian Soldiers half price in As. 8 only.
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also at
MOVING THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO.

THE EMPIRE
TO DAY AT 6-30; 8-15; & 10 P.M.
THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST KNOWN OF ALL ENGLISH ACTRESSES
Ellen Terry
In a stirring 6 Reel drama
"Her Greatest Performance"

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Messrs. PATANKER, FRIENDS & Co.'s FIRST MASTER SERIAL
The Exile of Rama
First instalment—5 parts.
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic.
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.
The entire proceeds of the 7 o'clock show to-day will be given away to T. M. Silver Wedding Gift Fund.

TAKE NOTE!
The Programme changes To-morrow and To-day is the last opportunity to see the mighty living-picturisation of the immortal Story of JOAN of ARC, the Saviour-Saint of France, who in the fifteenth century led her Mother-country to imperishable glory.
"THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE"
First 6 parts—6,000 feet—this week.
enormous crowds are trooping in every Evening
IN AID OF SILVER WEEDING FUND
A GRAND GATHERING AT 7 P. M.
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four shows to-night—5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

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SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS, etc.
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Telephone No. 2458.

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Address:—
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Bombay monsoon continues, moderately active in the Peninsula and there are indications that in the course of the week it may again extend into northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Hyderabad, local in Orissa, south-east of Central Provinces, Madras Deccan, east Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, North Bengal, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Tavoy two, Moulmein seven, Lashio, Ahmednagar one and a half, Raichur three, Hyderabad (Deccan) two, Gulbarga three-quarters, Kurnool one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.891 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8 ,,
Dew Point	74.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.766 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4 ,,
Minimum do.	77.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,ESE,W.WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	107 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches
Total fall during month	2.08 ,,
Do. do. year	34.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sept					Sept				
Thur.	19	m 10	0	28	0	19	m 3	30	16	6
		10	19a	28	1		4	8a	16	3
Fri.	20	m 10	41	28	8	20	m 4	18	16	0
		11	8a	28	2		4	49a	15	1
Sat.	21	m 11	22	29	1	21	m 5	5	15	9
		11	58a	29	9		5	30a	14	2
Sun.	22		0	3a	29	2	22	m 5	52	15
							6	19a	13	1
Mon.	23	m	0	41	29	11	23	m	6	38
			0	45a	28	9			7	5a
Tues.	24	m	1	29	29	6	24	m	7	27
			1	29a	27	11			7	37a
Wed.	25	m	2	20	28	9	25	m	8	19
			2	16a	26	10			8	24a

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Sept. 19 (Thursday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39m.
,, 20 (Friday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36m.
,, 23 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 3 m
,, 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Sept. 5d. 4h, 18.7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 34.3m. p.m., Full Moon 20d 6h. 30.9m p.m., Last quarter 27d. 10h. 8.6m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th September, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, and in the east and north Punjab the air is generally very dry and day temperature in slight or moderate excess. Night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity continues in considerable defect and day temperature in moderate excess throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average at Ahmedabad; night temperature is in defect at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa, while night temperature is in defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 2,32in. of rain and Ahmednagar 1.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal locally in the north-west. Day temperature is above normal at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Heavy local rainfall is reported from south Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and light showers from the south of the Central Provinces and the Madras coast, the largest amount being 2,32in. at Hyderabad.

Local rainfall is likely to continue over the same area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 19th of September 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Sept.)	95.2	82.0	77	..	0	—0.01
Jask	97.6	80.0	4	..	0	—0.98
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th Sept.)	90.8	81.7	75	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	1.1.6	74.9	69	..	1.27	—3.41
Rawalpindi	95.9	65.4	70	..	13.6-	—7.43
Lahore	104.8	69.7	50	..	.07	—7.47
Hissar	10.3	1.7	4	..	0.54	—4.25
Ambala	101.9	71.1	51	..	2.44	—13.17
Delhi	99.5	78.5	62	..	10.86	—11.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.6	77.3	51	..	11.88	—10.34
Mainpuri	93.5	65.3	85	..	11.88	—9.95
Jhansi	97.9	6 0	54	..	14.40	—16.75
Cawnpore	99.8	78 1	53	..	15.85	—14.33
Allahabad	97.4	80.3	57	..	25.44	—6.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107.9	78.2	73	..	6	—2.11
Karachi	84.0	76.2	82	..	0.19	—5.82
Ajmer	91.6	76.9	68	..	5.63	—11.94
Jaipur	93.6	73.	59	..	8.48	—14.15
Kotah	95.4	77 2	58	..	14.42	—9 04
Mount Abu	74.0	63.2	74	..	35.53	—19 34
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	73.3	59	..	2.77	—10.33
Dwarka	86.0	79.7	7-	..	1.08	—12.86
Veraval	89.1	79.3	77	..	5.86	—11.01
Rajkot	94.4	7.8	68	..	5.3-	—15 71
Bhavnagar Para	93 4	8.4	76	..	5.75	—15 80
Surat	90 0	76 5	67	..	13.-8	—22 46
Ahmedabad	86.-	7-.1	76	..	7 18	—20 71
Deesa	9 0	72.8	76	..	15.3	—6.75
Neemuch	87.1	69.8	7	..	1.267	—7.34
Indore	86.7	67 1	84	..	15.87	—12.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89 7	71.9	68	..	37.16	—10 86
Saugor	8- 8	67.-	72	..	31.19	—7 80
Hoshangabad	8-	70.4	74	..	25.80	—16.98
Khandwa	92 5	74.1	74	..	3.03	—12.16
Akola	90 3	70.1	66	..	9.-8	—15.82
Amraoti	88.7	74.4	72	..	16.99	—9.54
Nagpur	8-.-	74.6	71	..	27.36	—13 53
Chanda	8 .8	75.9	64	0.17	45.19	—8 90
Raipur	89.8	74 9	84	..	60.42	+18.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.4	76 8	86	..	42 01	—43 37
Ratnagiri	8- 8	75 3	85	0.01	51 34	—40 22
Marmagao	81.6	..	94	0.01	8.02	—20 94
Karwar	82.0	74.5	93	0.03	60.44	—46.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92 3	69.2	68	..	4.96	—11.85
Ahmednagar	84.8	66.8	76	1.35	5.25	—10.69
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	89.8	72 7	75	..	6.47	—13.20
Bijapur	84.1	1 5	76	..	8.33	—5.66
Belgaum	81 3	66.4	91	..	17 63	20.25
Aurangabad	90.0	67 4	6	..	5.47	—16.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.4	73 7	83	..	16 18	—17.92
Hyderabad	90.0	70.8	90	2.32	13 58	—9 22
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86 5	74.4	80	..	56.60	—48 68
Calicut	87 8	76 1	89	..	41.24	—5 24
Cochin	87 1	75 7	78	0.06	38.78	—36 63
Colombo	88 1	74.3	91	0.03	10.36	—9 07
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92 8	7- 2	83	..	19.33	—2.17
Bellary	91	72 7	87	0.03	4 88	—4.03
Cuddapah	98 5	75 6	94	0 03	10.84	—5 77
Madras	95 4	8	9	0 35	7.56	— 50
Bangalore	86 8	0	..	..	10.98	—5 64
Coimbatore	92 9	74.5	94	..	8.7	—4.41
Trichinopoly	94	77 0	71	..	10 92	+1.01
Negapatam	98.-	76.2	89	0.05	5.87	—8 40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Times, on the 19th September 1918 was 30.112 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 86 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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		Soldiers wife.	1 0
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REPAIRS to all kinds of Musical Instruments by efficient Staff. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pianos, Organs, Military & String Band instruments and fittings kept in stock. Latest songs & annuals.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
,, Sales of East Indian		130
,, Imports		8 000
Mid. Americans spot trading value		24.39
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis		30.19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	33.60
	Jan.	32.84
	Mar.	32.65
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.	31.91
	Jan.	31 72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.77
Nov.	23.54
Dec.	23.47
Jan.	23.34.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Sept.	24.21
Oct.	23.90
Nov.	23.76
Dec.	23.61
Jan.	23.48

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17th.

M G. Bengal	Good	19.50
,,	Fully Good	20.25
,,	Fine	20.75
No. 1 Comra	Good	22.00
,,	Fully Good	22.75
,,	Fine	23.25
Broach	Good	24.75
,,	Fully Good	25.00
,,	Fine	25.25

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Nominal rates this morning were Rs. 812 for Fine Broach September and Rs. 795/800 for Fully Good Broach April-May. After the sharp decline yesterday at Colaba the market has a better tone. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 1-15 p.m. the rate for Fine Broach September being Rs. 825 and for Fully Good Broach April-May Rs. 815, and though the former declined to Rs. 815 the latter advanced to Rs. 830. Later on September was Rs. 813 and April-May dropped to Rs. 818, but at 2-45 p.m. the rate was Rs. 820 for both deliveries. At 3-30 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 822 for September and April-May, and just before the close Rs 827 for the former and Rs. 825 for the latter. The Marwadi bazaar closed at 4 p.m. closing quotations being as under.

Owing to the Ganpatti procession the ready market at Colaba was closed this afternoon. The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were open.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Sept.	..	Rs.	827
Good Sanguinad Dharwar	..	..	840
,, Compta	..	..	835
,, Tankwar	..	..	835

Nominal.

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach .. April/May 1919 .. Rs. 829

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

Closed 835.

April 837.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 19th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	..	..	..	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar	..	..	880	865	,,
M.G. Westerns	..	..	865	845	,,
M.G Coompta	..	..	860	850	,,
M.G. Bagalkot	..	..	865	845	,,
M G. Kadi Viramgam	..	..	855	835	..
M.G. Anjar	..	..	870	850	,,
M.G. Mundra	..	..	880	860	,,
M G. Limbdi Wadhwan	..	..	840	820	,,
Laktar Ginned	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Athni Miraj	..	..	895	875	,,
M.G. Broach	..	830	810	..	,,

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMIN

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARE CITY.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	975 bales
Wheat	17 827 ,,
Linseed	19 325 ,,
Rape, &c.	2,440 ,,
Gingellyseed	517 ,,
Poppyseed	562 ,,
Groundnuts	394 ,,
Castorseed	5,192 ,,
Rice	40,952 ,,
Myrabolians	2,436 ,,
Cottonseed	5,035 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	10,964 ,,
Jowar	1,254 ,,
Malwa	Nil
Pulse	5,619 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 19th—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready:		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	71 0 0	10 3 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	70 0 0	10 1 0
,, Karachi Bangla	70 0 0	10 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 0 0
,, Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 4 0	10 11 0
,, Thin	9 14 0	10 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	.. ..
,, Gujar 75-25	85 0 0	.. ..
,, Gujar 50-50	80 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	75 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts	72 0 0	.. ..
Mowrasseed	6 8 0	.. ..
Barley	52 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	94 0 0	19 0 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 9 3	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	10 6 0	
Linseed May	12 9 0	
Linseed Sept.	10 15 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David No. 16	1—7— 4
Sha Gurji No. 16	1—7— 4
Simplex No. 10	1—4—12
Edward No. 10	1—4— 8
Light Horses No. 9	1— 0 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 6 15/16
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 61/64
Fcs. Demand	22.00
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	251
Shanghai	384
Japan	152½
Singapore	156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-4-0.

Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 205.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 153½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 146½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 251.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 384.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 79½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 77½.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was steady owing to Bears covering and investors buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1905, Swadeshi 2380, Swan 740, Simplex 852-8, Sholapur 9100, Shapurji 136-4, Pearls 645, New Greats 390, Morarji 4800, M. Petit 2800, Madhowji 2275, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1555, Kastoorchand 1430, Indore-Malwa 365, Indian Bleaching 185, Finlay 535, Fazulbhoy 830, David 590, Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 275, Colaba 1545, Century 455, Central India 2575, Bombay United 1030, Bombay Dyeing 1430, Tata Mill 470, Bundi 23, Central Mining 36, Indian Cement 310, Katni ord 257-8 xd, Katni def 1365 xd, Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord 275, Tata new ord 120 p, Tata def 1360, Tata new def 560 p, Alcocks 765, Bombay-Burma 780, Bombay Tramway 425, Bombay Steam 375 and Tata Hydro 1265.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1937-8, Swadeshi 2390, Swan 735, Simplex 837-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 642-8, New Greats 390, Madhowji 2310, Kohinoor 1552-8, Kastoorchand 1460, Indore 367-8, Bleaching 187-8, Finlay 550, Fazulbhoy 840, David 595, Currimbhoy 390, Crescent 272-8, Colaba 1555, Century 452-8, Nagpur 2580, Bombay United 1045, Bombay Dyeing 1500, Bundi 23, Central Mining 35, Indian Cement 315, Katni ord 260, Katni def 1360, Shivrajpur 37-8, Tata ord 282-8, Tata def 1390, Alcocks 750, Bombay-Burma 775, Bombay Tramway 425, Bombay Steam 395 and Tata Hydro 1265.

MYSORE SPG. AND MFG. COMPANY LTD.

4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.

Company was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding, in the absence of Mr. J. H. Latimer, Chairman of the Company who could not attend owing to illness, of the following report was submitted to and passed by the shareholders:—

"The Directors are pleased that the Company's operations in the year have resulted in a profit of Rs. 3,74,170-11-0 which with Rs. 2,092-12-3 brought forward from the previous year's account makes a total of Rs. 3,76,263-7-3. From this sum the Directors have paid an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 and bonus of Rs. 7-8-0 per share of Rs. 250 and an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 and bonus of Rs. 1-8-0 per share of Rs. 50 Rs. 56,000; and have allocated to Depreciation of Machinery Rs. 50,000; Depreciation of Buildings Rs. 10,000; and Reserve Fund Rs. 1,40,000. This leaves a balance of Rs. 1,20,263-7-3, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—Final Dividend of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 Rs. 42,000; bonus of Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, thus making a total return of 24 per cent. for the whole year Rs. 70,000; bonus to Company's employees Rs. 5,000; and to carry to next year Rs. 3,263-7-3.

Mr. James P. Chrystal has joined the Board as an additional Director.

Messrs. J. H. Latimer and W. H. Brady were re-elected directors.

Messrs. A. F. Serguson and Co. and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co., were reappointed auditors.

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A Harmony of Fragrance

CULLED from the scents of a thousand flowers, "Shem-el Nessim" perfume is fragrant and lasting. It possesses just that subtle note of daintiness and refinement which appeals most strongly to the person of taste.

"Shem-el-Nessim" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use, and all possess the delightful fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,

Distillers of Perfume,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left seminal weakness.

Huxley's "Ner-Vigor"

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

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Variety of Uses.

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At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with *Soda-water.*

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER BY A SOMALI.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Abdullahi Ali v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Lieut.-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, Additional Sessions Judge of Aden, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The facts are these:—The accused and the deceased Abdulla Ali were firemen on board the S. S. Frankier. On the 23rd June, 1918, when the steamer was at sea, the deceased struck accused with a stick when the latter got up and stabbed the former in the stomach with a knife which was not forthcoming. The accused died from the effect of the wound inflicted by the accused.

The accused in his statement said that he stabbed the deceased with a tin-opener and not with a knife. He did that in self-defence because the deceased assaulted him first.

The Sessions Judge observed that to his mind the evidence left no doubt that the wound from which the deceased died was inflicted with a knife. From the evidence it would appear that the act of stabbing followed immediately on the assault committed by the deceased on accused. The accused pleaded that the provocation given him was sufficient to justify his actions. Such provocation did not fall under any of the exceptions mentioned in section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. The assessors had found the accused guilty of murder and he agreed with that opinion.

SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder caused by under grave and sudden provocation within the meaning of exception 1 of section 300 I. P. Code. Their Lordships sentenced the accused to transportation for seven years under section 28 of the Aden Civil and Criminal Court Acts.

Mr. Nandvadenram K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THEFT OF STONES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Dinkar Chintaman Pandit v. The King-Emperor (Shivram Nanu Sawant—Complainant).

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar, First Class Magistrate of Ratnagiri, who confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. N. S. Mayekar, Third Class Magistrate of Ratnagiri.

The accused Dinkar Chintaman Pandit was convicted of theft of ten stones worth Rs. 1-4-0 and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 days.

The facts alleged by the prosecution are these:—During the last hot season the P. W. D. Store at Naniz was sold by auction. The bid was taken by one Dhondu who sold all the materials to one Daulatrao Powar. From this Daulatrao the complainant purchased the stones of this store for Rs. 30. According to the statement of the complainant the stones were about 375. In November when he went to inspect those stones he found some stones missing and therefore he made enquiry about them and was told that the accused had removed 10 stones. The complainant informed the Police Patil about this theft. The panchnama was made and the stones were taken possession of by the Police.

The accused admitted the removal of the stones, but contended that he removed them with "bona fide" intention for his temporary use and with the intention of returning them, believing that they belonged to one Daulatrao Powar who was on friendly terms with him and who would not raise objection to his doing so. The fact was also mentioned in the panchnama.

The Third Class Magistrate observed that if the accused had removed the stones with "bona-fide" intention he ought to have at least informed of his intention to the proper owner of the stones. He did not think that his action of removal was "bona-fide." In the case all the facts had been proved to bring home the offence of theft to the accused.

The First Class Magistrate in dismissing the appeal observed that ten stones could not be said to be a small thing which the accused could remove without the owner's consent. No doubt the accused appeared to be a well-to-do person, but it did not follow from that that he was not so weak-minded as not to stoop to commit acts like these. He believed the accused acted dishonestly in removing the stones.

NO DISHONEST INTENTION.

Their Lordships observed that it was wrong to assume dishonest intention in this case. The attention of the Third Class Magistrate should be drawn to section 95 of the Indian Penal Code. Conviction and sentence was set aside and fine if paid was ordered to be refunded.

Section 95, I. P. Code: "Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm."

Mr. B. V. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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This new product of your vast learning and experience in Ayurvedic Science is a wonder in the world of Tonics.

RAI SAHIB MUL CHAND SAHGAL, Retired Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, writes:—

I have used Pandit Bihari Lal's Ratnakar Vati and find that it gives tone to the system and improves general health and working capacity. The simple fact that it is prepared by an experienced Vedic Physician of well established reputation is a guarantee of its wholesomeness.

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PT. BIHARI LAL SHASTRI,
Proprietor, Ratnakar Aushdhalaya,
Papar Mandi, Lahore.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadhas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai anr, Payne and Co., In person, 14-9-18, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1054-18—Crawford B & Co., The Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. v. Moorji Lakhamsey Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

753-18—Motichand & D, Messsr Jugjiwandas Anandji a firm v. Messrs Govinddas Tulsidas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1375-16—Little & Co., Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Syad Lal Bad Shah, Payne & Co.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsi and Co a firm and ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors Mans. H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

120-16—Payne and Co., Jehrabai and ors v. Essafally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V Payne & Co.

1107-17—Madh K & C, Pandamsingh Narsingbhai v. Lala Harnarain & anr, Edg G W & Co.

317--8—Mulji & Tha, Wadhas v. Messrs. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm & ors, Vachha & Co.

706-18—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Partapshi v. Chimanlal Shivlal, Ard H D & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND FOR DECREE UNDER ORDER 23 RULE.

659-18—Mans H M & Co., Maganlal Ramdas & ors v. Amichand Panalal & ors, Ard H D & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

347-12—Matubhai J and M, Laxmibai widow & ors v. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy & ors, Payne and Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Part heard.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hasanalli Mahomedalli & ors v. Lukhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co., Jehangir G & B.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOS A LONG CAUSES.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1023-17—Little & Co., Frank Edward Hardcastle v. John George Eamonson Metcalfe, Payne and Co.

1144-17—Soonderdas & Co., Messrs Kallianji Anandji a firm v. Laxmidas Lalji, Craigie B & Co.

698-23325-17—Craigie B & C, Lakshmidas Lalji v. Kallianji Anandji, Soonerdas & Co.

125-17—Rustomji and G, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co., Daphtary F and D, For Postponment.

290-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D Cunha & Co.

291-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla and ors, C P D Cunha & Co.

726-12—Tyabjee D and Co., Bhagwandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jainarayen, Malvi M R and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khanderao L & M Khambatta & Co.

833-17—Khunderao L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaikar v. Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal & ors, Motichand and D, For Postponement.

88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors.

1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nimbalker v. Messrs Trikumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

227-17—Payne and Co., Kaikhusroo Hormasji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jetmal and anr, Shroff and D.

489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matubhai J and M, For Postponement.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Ld., Edgelow G W & Co.

631-18—Mans H M & Co, Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji Shamrao M and H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs Jams Mfs. Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. B Ardesher & Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

934-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Ebrahim Sulleman Saghji & Co. a firm & ors, Forbes & Co.

830-18—Ard H D & Co., Bai Sarabai widow v. Moledina Munji & ors, Crawford B & Co., Ard H D & Co.

717-17—Payne & Co., Messrs. Goculdas Madhowji & Co. a firm v. Hirabhai Lakhamsey, Madh K & Ch.

993-17—Pandya & Co., Abdulla Abdul Rehman v. Ramji Rahimtulla Kanga & Sayani.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

1165-13—Nanu and H, Satchidanand Atmaram v. Ganpatrao Krishnarao.

T & I J No. 6.—Pandia & Co., Narrandas Tricumdass.

LIST B (COUNSEL).

129-18—Jehangir & S, Messrs Ibrahim Mulla Samsudin & Co. a firm Messrs Fredoon & Co. a firm, Mulji & Th, Ch S d. 30-8-18.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 13-9-18.

684-17—Jamsetji R & D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalchharam a firm and anr, Hiralal Th and Co., Khandwalla & Co., Part heard, 16-7-18.

SHORT CAUSES.

655-18—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo and Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusroo Hirjibhai Printer and Co. a firm, Dastur and Co.

940-18—Shroff & D, Passu Khimji v. Vardhman Jetsa & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

1047-18—Surveyor & Co., Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v. Gangaram Hari Khandkar, Crawford B & Co.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

JUDGE'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

King-Emperor (Complainant) v. Badrinarayen Ram Gopal and (2) Bajrangal Amulakchand (Accused).

(Before Justice Macleod.)

Accused No. 2 was charged with having made or having caused it to be made two false entries, viz., an entry for Rs. 2,006-8 in the rough cash book of the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal, debiting the said amount to the Bank of Bombay, and another similar entry in the fair cash book of the said firm, while No. 1 was charged with abetment of the same.

The accused were placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who after hearing the evidence for the prosecution was of opinion that no "prima facie" case was made out and he discharged them both. There was an application to the High Court in revision against that order of discharge. The matter was heard by a bench consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward, who held that a "prima facie" case had been made out and directed the learned Magistrate to commit the accused to the High Court.

The facts of the case appear fully from the summing up of his Lordship to the jury given below.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for No. 1 and Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for No. 2, both being instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.

FIRST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

After the evidence for the prosecution was led and the case for the prosecution had closed, his Lordship said that there was not a tittle of evidence against the first accused and his Lordship accordingly discharged and acquitted him.

As to the case against accused No. 2 his Lordship after hearing Mr. Strangman for the prosecution and Mr. Weldon for the defence, in the course of his summing up to the jury said:—

NOT THE SLIGHTEST SCRAP OF EVIDENCE.

Gentlemen of the jury, if there was any evidence whatever, in this case, before me to show that there was some intention on the part of the accused to defraud, then I should leave it to you to decide whether that evidence was sufficient to convict the accused of such intention to defraud; but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution for a day and a half it is my duty to tell you that there is not the slightest scrap of evidence whatever against this accused. Merely giving directions for these entries to be made as a matter of fact, does not show any intention to commit fraud. It is admitted in evidence that there is actually done nothing against the interests of the firm of the insolvent. It is not suggested that there was a single pie in the cash book missing. The most that can be said against the accused is that he had made a journal entry in the cash book and therefore there is nothing whatever for you to decide; and under section 289 of the Criminal Procedure Code, I direct you to return a verdict of "not guilty."

NO INTENTION TO DEFRAUD.

His Lordship after going into the details of the evidence said:—There should have been an entry of debit to the Bank of Bombay in the journal and of credit to the person who paid the money, but it is no offence to enter a journal entry in the cash book, unless it is done with the intention to defraud. There is nothing wrong from the criminal point of view in debiting the amount in the cash book provided there is a corresponding entry of credit. If the debit entry was in the cash book, there would have been possibly made a suggestion of fraud against the accused, but there is the entry in the suspense account book produced. It would appear to any man with the slightest measure of intelligence that such a suggestion cannot be made. There are here both credit and debit entries which represent the cash transactions. The result is that the actual cash of the firm is not affected in any way. The result would be the same as if those entries were both in the cash book and the suspense account book, as if the entry had appeared in the journal. The entry in the rough cash book corresponds to the entry in the fair cash book. It is not a false entry in the sense that it was an entry regarding a transaction which had not taken place. There were perfectly correct entries standing by themselves, only they appear in the wrong book, and that is no offence by itself if you put the journal entry in the cash book even though you keep the journal as well as a cash book. There is nothing wrong in putting a journal entry in the cash book provided there is a corresponding entry on the opposite side showing that the actual cash in hand is not affected.

MYSTERIOUS PERSON BEHIND THE SCENE.

In this case, apparently, there was some person hostile to the accused who seems to have induced the Official Assignee to put the case before Counsel. Mr. Lang says he knew nothing of the case and he seems to know nothing about what was placed before the Counsel. He did not attend any conference with Counsel and left it to Messers Captain and Vaidya to do what they liked. If on the 25th July the case was not placed before the Counsel nothing would have taken place. Till then no action was taken. The action was taken by the man who was acting with this hostile person. The original charge was made against three accused but one of them, the father of accused No. 1 was discharged by the Magistrate. The son and the father were the partners in the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal, one of the wealthiest and most respectable Marwadi firm in Bombay. They were charged originally with criminal breach of trust regarding property belonging to the firm of Rampertab Brijmohandas and Co. For three months the case went on before the Magistrate and the accused were put to great expense, apart from anything else, to defend themselves. The Magistrate declined to commit the accused, but the Advocate-General appeared before the Appellate Side of this Court and in some way induced two of my learned brothers to tell the Magistrate to commit and, thus the case has come before the Sessions. It appears that the accused is absolutely innocent. This case is the result of private animosity of a certain person who has been behind the scene of this prosecution. He has brought a considerable amount to supply the costs of the prosecution, though, I regret the accused is put to the trouble of paying his own costs in defending himself. I now ask you to bring the formal verdict of not guilty against the accused.

The jury accordingly brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

His Lordship: The accused is discharged without the slightest stain on his character.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 736, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Indian Army:—Lieut. R. F. D. Plunkett.

MISSING.

Royal Warwickshires:—Lieuts. C. W. Rogers, R. F. Bowen and C. Paget.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*THURSDAY Sept.* 19.)

The temporary appointment of Assistant Judge in Sind is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires, and Mr. Chandiram Katumal, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge in Sind.

The temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Belgaum.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on relief by the Hon. Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Larkana vice Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Judge and Sessions Judge at Larkana from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd January 1919, with permission to prefix thereto the Christmas holidays.

The powers of a Special Magistrate of the Second Class and of a Justice of the Peace conferred on Mr. A. D. Little being no longer required, are withdrawn on his retirement.

Mr. F. G. H. Spratt, Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Perim, to be a Special Magistrate, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. S. N. Mamdapur, Head Karkun, Muddebihal, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Datto Vithal Joshi, District Inspector of Land Records in the district of East Khandesh, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Government Notification granting Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., Joint Judge and additional Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 2nd September 1918, is cancelled.

Mr. J. B. Anding is allowed an extension by ten days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him.

Mr. S. W. Patton to be substantive pro tempore Fifth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise with effect from 2nd August 1918, vice Mr. J. B. Anding, proceeded on military duty.

Mr. Ramchandra Shesho Katgeri to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi, on leave.

Mr. Hamid Moizudin Abdul Ali, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, vice Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. S. K. Haldar, I.C.S., passed on 5th August 1918 an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. C. N. Millard, District Deputy Collector, Satara, passed on 2nd September 1918 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. N. E. Shrigley, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara, passed on 2nd September 1918 an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. Ali Nawas Mirza Muhammad Rahim Beg to hold it and to do duty in Sind vice Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., proceeding on military duty.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for a period of one month and to appointment Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta to hold it.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. H. C. Fleming to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana, in addition to his own duties (as Personal Assistant to the Salsette Development Officer) vice Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S.

Mr. Ambarnath Bhattacharya, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Konand District and is appointed to be Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District.

On relief by Mr. Bhattacharya, Mr. Ramchandra Govind Sule, I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

FRACAS AMONG BENGALI SOLDIERS.

AN INCIDENT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Government of Bengal has issued the following communique:—Further particulars have now been received of the circumstances in which Subadar A. K. Mitra was killed and Subedar Major S. N. Basu and Jemadar R. L. Mukherjee of the 49th Bengalis were wounded in Mesopotamia. The incident took place on the night of June 8th when three officers were shot while asleep. It appears that shots were fired by No. 605 Naik S. Choudhry and No. 295 Sepoy S. Sidhanto, both of whom have admitted their complicity and probably by another member of the regiment, whose identity has not so far been established.

The motive for attack is said to have been resentment at the alleged ill-treatment. It is not clear that this was the only reason, but political motives for the crime are not suspected. Enquiry is being made into the allegations of ill-treatment. It appears that Jemadar R. L. Mukherjee was attacked in mistake for another officer.

ARYA GIRLS' SCHOOL, SIMLA.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The thirteenth annual prize distribution of the Arya Girls' School, Simla, was held here yesterday evening in the presence of a large gathering including Colonel Burlton, Deputy Commissioner. The Maharaja of Kassimbazaar, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Sarma, the Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Mr. Iyengar, Sir Sankaran Nair, Education Member, Government of India, presided and made a suitable speech. Mr. Mohan Lal, Pleader, Secretary of the School, read the annual report which shows that the institution now contains 103 students who are taught Hindu manners, cooking, sewing and other useful occupations besides the Vedic principles of Swami Daya Nand Sarswati.

The Maharaja of Kassimbazaar promised Rs. 50 a year for a scholarship to be called in Sir Sankaran Nair's name to the top girl in the school.

CHARGE AGAINST METHODIST MINISTER.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A MISSIONARY LADY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Grace Lewis, an Indian lady in charge of the Bombay Bible School of the Methodist Episcopalian Church at Mazagon, charged the Rev. C. W. Park of the same Church, with defamation. Mr. V. F. Vicaji with Mr. N. F. Mama appeared for the complainant, Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

The Magistrate enquired at the outset if there was no likelihood of the case being settled. He had no idea what the parties were fighting about.

Mr. Vicaji said it was about character.

The Magistrate said it was not in dispute.

Mr. Vicaji said there could be no doubt that the accused did cast aspersions on the character of Mrs. Lewis. If he withdrew them and expressed regret for his conduct, the complainant would be induced to withdraw the case. She was a married woman and was the mother of several children. She was doing honorary work.

The Magistrate said so far as he could see no personal malice had been alleged against the accused. Taking the case as absolutely correct, it seemed that she had dismissed certain workers and these workers gave him certain information. Ordinarily speaking if he believed that information it was his duty to a certain extent to bring the matter to the notice of the Finance Committee. To that extent his action would be privileged. Did Mr. Vicaji suggest that out of sheer malice the accused made false and reckless statements against her?

Mr. Vicaji said the accused had not received any information from anybody to justify him in making even on a privileged occasion any allegation against her moral character.

Mr. Godinho said his client had never made imputations against her moral character.

The Magistrate said he understood the complainant's case was that the workers made certain reports to the accused, in consequence of which he brought them before the Committee. Did Mr. Vicaji suggest that the accused invented this story of immorality himself?

Mr. Vicaji said he did. According to Mr. Bancroft the accused stated that he was prepared to bring evidence in support of it.

The Magistrate said if that was true that was an indication that somebody else had given information to the accused.

Mr. Vicaji said that was not the standpoint the accused was taking there.

The Magistrate said if that was so, there was absence of malice. What was the good of the complainant's fighting the case at great length? Her good character was not in question.

Mr. Vicaji said so far she could leave the Court with as good a character as one could wish.

MAGISTRATE SUGGESTS COMPROMISE.

The Magistrate asked if the parties would agree to compound the case on his making a note that the accused without admitting the truth of the complainant made no imputation whatever against the character of the complainant.

Mr. Vicaji said his client was prepared to accept an apology from the accused.

"APOLOGY OUT OF QUESTION."

Mr. Godinho said an apology was out of the question, but his client was prepared to accept the Magistrate's suggestion. He was willing to say that no imputation was ever made against her moral character. The name of Captain Hilton was unnecessarily introduced in this case.

The Magistrate inquired if the parties would agree to the accused saying that if he had used any language which might be taken to reflect on the complainant's moral character he regretted it.

Mr. Godinho said his client was not prepared to give an apology in that form.

The Magistrate reminded the parties that this was probably one of those cases which would drag along a great length of time.

Mr. Godinho said his client was willing to this case being referred to the arbitration of Bishop Robinson, the head of the Mission.

Mr. Vicaji suggested that it should be referred to the Bishop of Bombay.

Mr. Godinho said his client could not consent to that without the sanction of Bishop Robinson.

CASE TO PROCEED.

The Magistrate said the case would proceed. It seemed to him desirable in the interests of the parties and of the Mission that if possible the case should be settled. But as it seemed impossible, the case would have to be proceeded with.

Subsequently Mr. Godinho informed the Court that his client had consulted Bishop Robinson and that the latter did not agree to the case being referred to the arbitration of the Bishop of Bombay.

BISHOP ROBINSON'S EVIDENCE.

Bishop J. W. Robinson was then examined by Mr. Vicaji as a witness for the prosecution. He said a letter addressed by Mr. Park to Mr. Ingham came into his hands and he destroyed it about three weeks afterwards. It was handed to him just as he was leaving for a train. He read it very hurriedly, and he had now only a general impression of its contents. It called attention to some trouble that existed in a Bible School and stated that the lady in charge was not a fit person to be in charge. That was the purport of the letter. At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Mission held on the 8th and 9th July a reference was made about the lady. It was a little difficult to state exactly what was then said, as he was examining some papers at the time. But he recalled hearing the name mentioned and practically the same thing said, namely, that she was not a fit person to be in charge. The inference was not so much a matter of character, as a matter of fitness.

"RUMOURS."

Subsequently, Mr. Park had conversations with him and he referred to her at least once. Mr. Park told him that there were rumours concerning her character. He did not go into particulars. The witness did not ask him further. He did not propose to go into the subject of the rumours. The only information which Mr. Park conveyed to him was that there was a report that she had been seen at a certain place at Mahaluxmi. The name of the gentleman was Captain Hilton. That was the only thing that came out in conversation. He (the witness) did not take any action upon it. He was leaving for the station at the time, and when he came back he understood that the matter was dropped. That was the reason why he destroyed the letter.

MR. BANCROFT'S "DISCLOSURES."

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said the conversation took place either on July 14 or July 15. Asked whether the complainant had been dismissed from the service of the Mission, the witness said he had not been definitely informed. That was in the hands of the District Superintendent. No letter was produced by Mr. Ingham at the meeting of the Finance Committee. The discussion there was about her fitness to hold the place at the school. During the conversation Mr. Park had with him on the subsequent occasion, he mentioned that Mr. Bancroft had disclosed certain matters which had taken place in the Finance Committee. He also mentioned that Mr. Bancroft had mentioned those matters to Mr. Lewis, and that they were privileged matters. He said the conditions at the school required a change in the personnel.

The Magistrate: Was any reason given for the complainant's unfitness except those rumours?

The witness. A general statement was made that a great deal of quarrelling was going on there.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to September 30.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

A FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 18.

Five members of the Indian staff of the Aligarh, College, of whom four, including Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, are of European grade have served notices upon the Honorary Secretary calling his attention to their position which has been rendered so very insecure on account of the present crisis. They declare this action of theirs to be based not on racial but purely educational considerations. They intend to resign if matters are not mended immediately.

Lovely Stockings and Socks Crepe de Chine, Night-dresses, beautiful Silk Scarves, Silk Pieces, Tea Service, Curios, etc., etc.

MODERATE PRICES.

Japanees Fine Arts,

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Grand Opening Ceremony To-day

BY MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

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BHARAT COOPERATIVE STORES,

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ALL KINDS OF INDIAN-MADE GOODS.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

AT 5 P.M. WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

ails for Seychelles, Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be losed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be orwarded by this steamer.

eeting of Council of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Presidency Association ooms, 6 p.m.

niversity Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

ture on Congress-League Reform Proposals Mrs. Annie Besant, Morarji Goculdas all, Cavel, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ils for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Bunder bbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadar will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m.

oona Races: Second Meeting, 1st Day.

alle Francaise: Public Lantern Lecture by Prof. Louis Peltier, on "France's Armour and Arms", 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

nnual gathering of past and present pupils of schools of Gokhale Education Society, Kashi Baug.

MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Bombay Legislative Council sits at Poona, 12 noon.

Madhorao Scindia Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

Rev. Dr. Scott: Memorial Meeting, Wilson College Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Life After Death," Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Poona Races: Second Meeting, 2nd Day.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 11-20 a.m. (B. T.).

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 9 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co. at 9-36 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 6-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TELAGU TEMPERENCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. S. K. Naik will deliver a public lecture on "Opinion of the Majority", at the Telagu Hall, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be an Inter-Debate at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, with the students of that College, when Mr. Ashutosh Neogi will propose that "The West owes much to the East." Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

MODH VANIK BOARDING SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The tenth annual meeting and prize distribution of the contributors and well-wishers of Sheth P. J. Kothari and Sheth Mulchand Vasanji Modh Vanik Boarding School will be held on Sunday, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), at Kothari's Vadi, Mint Road, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. Motilal Ratanji Kothari, late Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Established 1880. Over 38 Years

Wonderful Discovery

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Vericocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial, lb. bottle Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer. Tanjore, says: Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele and Hernia specific which cured me radically.

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Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

FAILURE OF RAINS.

RISE IN PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS AND FODDER.

According to official reports there was slight rain during the week ending 17th September in the Presidency proper. More rain is still needed everywhere. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats, winds and insects in Karachi; they are withering in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Nawabshah, the East Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolapur, but are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Dharwar. Rabi sowing continues in Kaira, Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri and Baroda but is retarded in parts of the Karnatak and Cutch. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts though the prospects of pasture have generally improved with the recent rains. Cattle are in poor condition in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Deccan and Belgaum. The supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat and Dharwar. The Indus at Bukker registers 7½ ft. against 9 4/5 ft. at this time last year. Prices of food-grains and fodder continue to rise throughout the Presidency. Quantities purchasable per rupee are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	55 to 72
Gujarat	58 to 78
Konkan	51 to 64
Deccan	75 to 88
Karnatak	75 to 83

THE "BOMBAY."

A STEAMER BUILT IN BOMBAY.

The "Bombay" is one of a fleet of small steamers built and building to the order of the Government of India for service on the Indian coasts. Six of these vessels are being constructed in the Government Dockyards. They are of composite construction and are built of materials produced almost exclusively in India and by Indian labour, only the boiler and engines being imported. Their dimensions are 125ft. by 23ft. by 12ft. 6in.; they are of roughly 540 tons displacement and will have a sea-speed of 9 knots. The "Bombay," which is the first of her class to be launched in Western India, has been exactly six months on the stocks. Her sister the "Calcutta" was launched from the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, about three weeks ago.

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors, have received intimation from London that the Appeal to the Privy Council filed by their client Mr. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal against the Municipal Commissioner and the Bombay Improvement Trust has been decided in their client's favour. The judgment of the Privy Council settles some knotty points of law as regards liability of property owners to pay compensation for set-forward land and other points as regards vesting of public streets in public bodies.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

At the forthcoming Byculla By-election caused by Mr. Baptista's resignation, Mr. Sukhia Nadirshaw Sukhia, B.A., will be a candidate. Mr. Sukhia is a son of Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual gathering of the past and present pupils of the schools conducted by the Gokhale Education Society will be celebrated on the 22nd instant, at Kashi Baug, when Mr. M. R. Jaykar will address the students. Past students and teachers are requested to attend.

The following fresh list of donations to the Gokhale Education Society has been issued by the Honorary Secretary:—

Messrs. Talakchand Shapurjee and Co. for the Phoenix Mills, Rs. 30 per month; Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Rs. 20 per month; Mr. R. B. Palsapure, Rs. 10 per month; Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., Rs. 151; The Bombay Grass Merchants Association, Rs. 101; Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke, Rs. 101; Mr. B. R. Madgaonkar, Rs. 100; Mr. Trimkajee Jivandas, Rs. 100; A. B. C. Rs. 51; The Deccan Stores Co., Rs. 51; Mr. Padamsee Narsibhai, Rs. 50; Mr. S. G. Banker, Rs. 50; Rao Saheb Manajee Rajujee, Rs. 50; The Tandur Quarry Co., Rs. 20, and donations below Rs. 20.

"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society (Bombay Lodges), Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Life After Death" at the Excelsior Theatre Fort, on Monday, at 6-30 p.m. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

During the past few months the Simla Municipal forests have supplied fifty thousand Deodar and Chil sleepers for railways at the various fronts. These forests are worked by Messrs. Sultan Singh and Co. under the control of the Simla Forest Department.

A branch of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association was opened at Bangalore on the 14th instant, in the presence of a large gathering of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.

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TRAMWAY SHELTERS IN BOMBAY

MORE WANTED.

NAMING OF STREETS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding. At the outset the President read out a telegram which he had received from the Indian Political Association, Kimberley, South Africa, as "Mayor" of Bombay, asking him to convey their "sympathy and condolence" to the relatives of the late Sir Ratan Tata. The Corporation also approved of the recommendation of the Commissioner for naming three new roads on the Ballard and Sassoon Dock Estates after the names of Captain Graham, Capt. Dougall and Sir Frederick Dumayne.

The President said that he had received the following telegram from the Indian Political Association, Kimberley:—

"With profound sorrow Kimberley Indians learn sad tidings of our irreparable loss in the death of Sir Ratan Tata. South Africa undoubtedly loses a generous friend. Kindly convey our sincere sympathy and condolence to his relatives in their bereavement."

The President said he would convey those expressions to the relatives of the deceased.

TRAMWAY SHELTERS.

The Corporation considered the question of erecting shelters at Pydhownie, Nall Bazar and J. J. Hospital for tramway passengers. The Managing Director of the Tramway Company had written:—

"The Company has already expended about Rs. 25,000 this year in erecting passenger shelters at Dhobi Talao and Crawford Market, and we have undertaken to erect two more, one at Floral Fountain and one near Wellington Fountain, so soon as the track alterations to be carried out there render this feasible. None of the stopping places specified in the Corporation's Resolution are "junctions" and there does not appear any stronger reason why they should be provided with shelters than any other of the 310 stopping places on the Company's lines.

"The places on our lines where shelters are undoubtedly of much public convenience are junctions where large numbers of transfer passengers change cars. Of these, Bori Bunder, Dhobi Talao and Crawford Market, have already such shelters, while the Museum and Floral Fountain are sanctioned. The next in order of importance are Pydhownie, Nall Bazar, and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. The Company is quite prepared to erect a shelter at Pydhownie this year, and at the remaining 2 specified junctions next year, if the Municipality will be so good as to indicate at what spot in close proximity to them shelters may be erected. The erection of shelters at termini of the tramway lines is of minor importance as there are practically always cars waiting there into which passengers can enter.

"The Directors trust that in view of the above explanations of the facts of the situation the Corporation will acquiesce in their view that the erection of shelters at the three places specified in their (the Corporation's) recommendation is not called for, and that the provision of shelters at the three junctions specified above is a much more advisable measure in the public interest."

The Commissioner had written to say that he agreed with the views of the Tramway Company.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee in moving that the question be referred to the Tramway Committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Commissioner, said he did not agree with the views of the Tramway Company that junctions were only those where tramway passengers alighted. He thought junctions were also those where more than two streets met, and where the passengers congregated to catch trams.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said these shelters were also necessary at Churni Road junction and Grant Road.

The motion was agreed to.

STREET-NAMING.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to certain roads on the Bombay Port Trust Ballard and Sassoon Dock Estates being named as "Graham Road", "Dougall Road" and "Dumayne Road." Graham Road is after the name of Captain W. L. Graham of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., who was a Port Trustee, and lost his life by an accident in the Alexandra Dock in 1915 while on duty as Embarkation Staff Officer. Dougall Road is in memory of Capt. E. S. Dougall V.C., M.C., formerly an Assistant Engineer in the Port Trustees' service, and was recently killed in action in France "after having won the Victoria Cross for supreme heroism and devotion to duty."

Sir Frederick Dumayne was a former Secretary of the Port Trust and was now in Calcutta working as Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust there.

Mr. R. D. Hughes moved that the Commissioner's proposal be approved and adopted.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded and the motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

The following figures collected by the Indian Tea Association regarding man power in tea districts will be found of interest:—Total acreage 484,851, staff before the war 1,439, staff now 1,192, gone on military service 311, gone for other destinations 287, average number of acres per man before war 339, average number of acres per man now 407.

INFLUENZA IN BANDRA.

SERIES OF SAD DEATHS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Of late some very sad deaths have occurred in Bandra, some of its estimable inhabitants having fallen victims to influenza.

One of these victims is Mr. Alex Agabeg, who was some years ago a member of the Bandra Municipality. In Bandra every one knew him and he knew every one. He was a painstaking, popular and sympathetic Councillor.

Another victim is Mr. Stanislaus Pereira who was for a long time Deputy Station Master, Bandra, and who was, in promotion, on account of his good and honest work, transferred to Colaba Railway Station. He died on Tuesday morning, and in Bandra there has seldom been witnessed a larger gathering than the one that attended his funeral which took place the same evening. A large number of the railway staff and the deceased's superiors were present.

Another regrettable death is that of Mr. Dunbar, Inspector in the Bandra slaughter house.

The other day there were two deaths in a Mahomedan family on the same day.

Of all the cases mentioned none the less sad is the great calamity which has befallen the home of a respectable farmer Mr. Ellias Pereira, of Waroda Road, who lost both his fine young lads, Andrew and Sebastian. His last little bloom of a girl Jane is in agonies and the parents—a respectable couple—are also in a critical condition.

There have been other deaths and very sad ones too—and there is also much sickness prevailing in Bandra and this is generally attributed to the peculiar atmospheric conditions noticeable during the last few days. It is to be hoped Government will help the local authorities in combating this very serious situation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

AMENDMENT OF VOTING PROCEDURE.

The Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has submitted a report regarding the question of improvement in the law and procedure of Municipal elections.

The Committee state they have received from the Commissioner the draft amendment of Section 28 (p) of the Municipal Act as settled by the Municipal Solicitors on the assumption that it is decided to provide that the lists referred to in the Section shall disclose the name of the candidate for whom each voter voted and the number of votes so given by each voter.

The proposed amendment consists merely in the insertion of the words "by each voter" in the Section. After careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee recommend that the proposed amendment of the Section be approved and ...that Government may be addressed to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly.

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

A boxing tournament will be held at Poona at the Napier Cinema Theatre at 9-30 to-night by kind permission of Brigadier-General C. E. Demnorie, Commanding Poona Brigade, under the management of Mr. Charles Harding. A special 10 round contest has been arranged between Bdr. Ferris, Middleweight Champion, Poona Division, and Corporal Churchill Champion of Salisbury and Runner up in the Army and Navy Championship. In addition there will be three special 6 round contests and three special 4 round contests and a Boys' contest. Trumpeter Arm vs Trumpeter Baldwin. Among the contestants are Corporal Broom, Driver Reynolds, Pts. Davies Jones, Edwards, Hughes, Roberts and Vicory, all of Welsh fame. Referee, Captain W. J. Ranger.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN BURMA.

ENGINES BADLY DAMAGED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 18.

A serious collision occurred on Tuesday afternoon between two local mixed trains, between Kywebwe and Banbwegon stations, south of Toungoo. Both the engines were derailed and overturned and 16 goods engines were derailed and badly damaged. The driver and fireman of the up train were slightly hurt, but no passengers were injured. Transhipment was impossible last night, but is being carried out to-day, and through running will be resumed, it is expected, this evening. The cause of the accident is believed to be that the driver of the up train started without receiving the "all line clear" token.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF MODERATE PARTY.

The 19th and 20th of October have been fixed as the dates for the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party.

"MODERATE" CONFERENCE AND MR. GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)

With regard to the rumour which has been current in some quarters that the Presidentship of the All-India Conference of the Moderate party was offered to Mr. M. K. Gandhi and that he declined the offer, Mr. N. M. Samarth, the General Secretary, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, said no such offer was ever made to Mr. Gandhi by or on behalf of the Reception Committee of the All-India Conference of the Moderate party.

POONA RACES;

SECOND BIG MEETING FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday 21st September.)

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 19.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Helford 9-12, Louviers d'Or 9-4, Giacomi 7-11 Magyar 9-11, Forward III 8-4, All Silk 7-10 Thunder 9-6, Wolfaline 8-2, Matchlock 7-9, Fiz Yama 9-5, Francis Armand 7-7, Calder Vale 9-0, Patchy 7-13, Screamer 7-3, Triple Alliance 9-0, Buskin 7-13, Caryanda 6-12, Tagamor 8-9, Cyanite 7-12, Red Quill 6-11, Brendan 8-5, William the Beau 7-12, Sophie 6-7, Ardvreck 8-5, Baronvale 7-11, Birthday Clothes 6-7, Athlete 6-7.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Binfield Grove 8-7, Dress 7-12, Fire Finch 9-4, Redspear 8-6, Mary 7-10, Waynflete 9-2, Bellicose 8-4, Dyna 7-10, Carpentia 8-13, Loxwood 8-3, Stop Watch 7-8, Penny Pie 8-9, Miss Rollestone 8-7, Black Kite 8-3, Billy Bawn 8-0, Orloff 7-6, Cicatrix 7-4.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Necessity 9-7, Johnnie H 9-6, Servian 9-6, Romanesque 9-5, Renette 9-4, Claim A 9-4, Cardington 9-3, Sospello 9-2, King's Head 9-0, Merry Mabel 8-13, Duet 8-11, Byculla 8-6, Shelbourne 8-4, Lady James 8-2, Krasavichik 8-2, Lucky Thought 8-11, Andoversford 8-1, Hookkoo 7-13, Impecunious 7-11, Balira 7-8, Mintspear 7-7, Sunglare 7-4, South Star 7-1, Arles 6-13, Peach Melba 6-12.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Royal Band 9-12, Matchless Maud 9-7, Claim A 9-4, Johnnie H 9-0, Spearwood 9-0, Servian 9-0, Bodenham 8-5, Hunyadi 8-3, Lucky Queen 8-2, Cherry and Black 8-1, Cheriton 7-13, Meridian 7-12, Mametz 7-10, Krasavichik 7-10, Hookkoo 7-7, Fugle Lady 7-5, Decorum 7-3, Kestrel II 7-1, Symptoms 7-0, Loch D 6-12, Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 9-12, Gazal 7-13, Cessation 6-10, Kaid 9-5, Tawdry 7-9, Amir Aswad 6-8, Dartmoor 9-5, Royal Court 7-5, Dowlat 6-8, Beyrut 9-2, Union Jack 7-4, Palermo 6-7, Ruby Mine 9-1, Mooltan 7-3, Ajmer 6-7, Red Cross 9-0, Longboat 7-2, Good Luck 6-7, Durban 8-12, Anaiza 7-0, Angler 6-7, Mandil 8-12, Black Ivory 6-11, Hurman 6-7, Sparrow Hawk 8-5, Balloon 6-10, Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Duke 9-12, R. G. 8-10, Amphitryon 7-13, Aubrey 9-0, Sugar Cane 8-9, Sarfaraz 7-12, Kestrel II 9-5, Black Stone 8-6, Apple Pie 7-10, Discarded 8-12, Maple 8-4, Beauty Spot 7-7, Black Friar 8-10, Maiden Palm 8-1, Esme 7-3, Sugar Palm 7-1.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Osprey 9-3, Warminster 8-10, Diamond King 8-9, Tajilmulook 9-2, Dowlat 8-9, Resident 8-0, Anaiza 9-1, Amir Aswad 8-7, Natal 8-0, Black Ivory 8-12, Dandelion 8-7, Sufwat 8-0, Ace of Hearts 8-11, Sulton 8-5, Rare Find 7-10, Balloon 8-11, Tit Bits 8-4, Mount pleasant 7-9, Najda 8-10, Arrow 8-1, Cingalee 7-9, Khundil 8-10, Good Morning 8-1, Ata Allah 7-7, Bayonet 7-7.

THE BEYRUT PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Conscription 9-4, Mentor 8-5, Financier 7-10, Saood 9-4, Otherwise 8-4, Blue Gaiter 7-10, Justice 9-1, The Knut 9-4, Investor 7-9, Makbul 9-1, Tasmania 8-3, Key Note 7-6, Sammy 9-0, Silver Streak 8-3, Madras 7-4, Dictate 9-0, Tankard 8-3, Ayr Laddie 7-4, Aladdin 8-13, Grey Beauty (late early bird) 8-0, Duke of Connaugh 7-4, Fairy Gold 8-10, Hatham 9-0, Port Arthur 7-0, Barrage 8-0, Gold Mine 8-0, Harrington 7-0, Istamboul 8-8, Contest 7-13, Porticullis 7-0, Subeh Pasha 8-6, Mitigation 7-13, Abdul Karim 7-0, Arab Chief 8-5, Chatham 7-12, Sir Martin 6-12, Second String 8-5, Viking 6-10.

POONA PAGEANT AND FETE.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 18.

The Grand Pageant and Fete organised in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund took place at the Race Course this evening in clear weather and before a large gathering of spectators. The Fete consisted of number of what for want of a more expressive term are called side-shows, which together with the Assault-at-Arms held in conjunction with it, were mostly patronized by soldiers. A section of the show comprised fancy goods stalls in charge of ladies well known in the station, whose stalls were spread out in totalizator and other sheds next to the Grand Stand.

The most magnificent spectacle of the show, however, was the procession which represented ancient India and modern war history by a series of cars. The first car preceded by Indian musicians was supposed to represent Rama's return to Ayodhya after slaying Ravana. We were next shown Alexander the Great, followed by a body of his warriors in ancient steel helmets, but for the occasion by native chiefs. But though the old chain body-armour was lacking, some at least showed that they possessed a body of plates. The Moghul period of India was next seen in the car carrying Emperor Akbar and his chief ministers. This was followed by a car representing Emperor Jehangir and Nur Jehan and another with Shahjehan and his beautiful consort Mumtaz.

"MODERN INDIA."

Modern India next appeared in a car drawn by bullocks in which a number of Parsee ladies represented the various provinces. These cars were followed by the Allies' procession. First came the car of South Africa represented by Mrs. Watson. Next in order was that of Australia, being represented by Miss Alexander and New Zealand by Miss D. E. Vause. Mrs. Ruiz represented Canada and Mrs. Pendarves Lory, Egypt. Girls from our local school preceded each car, dressed in the national costume of the country represented. Cars next in order were France, represented by Miss Lane, Italy by Contesse Nethersole, America by Mrs. Granfell, Japan by Mrs. Freke and Great Britain by Mrs. Curtis.

TORCH-LIGHT TATTOO.

These were followed by Boy Scouts and pipers of the Scots Company of Bombay I. D. F. The whole procession concluded with a tableau representing the Triumph of Justice in which most of those representing the cars took part. While the procession was passing the Governor's band was playing. After dinner a torch-light tattoo was held.

KAPLE MURDER CASE.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

DEATH SENTENCE UPHELD.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

The Judicial Commissioners delivered judgment yesterday in what is known as the Lucknow Political Conspiracy Murder Appeal. The judgment is an extremely lengthy one, in the course of which the learned judges held that the statement of Shankerlal was true. There was no doubt in their minds that Sushil Chandra Lahiri, the accused, and Nipendra, the absconder, were determined to get Ram Pershad out of the clutches of Vinayak Rao (the deceased) and Tejendra Ghosh, as was obvious from the question put by Lahiri on meeting Ram Pershad at the Moulviganj house. The question was, "Is Burra Babu with you? If he was, we would have shot you then." The learned judges discussed the fact of the accused not making any statement. They held that it left the prosecution evidence absolutely unshaken and unrebutted. They held that the murder had been in pursuance of a common intention and after weighing carefully the evidence in the case they came to the conclusion that the sentence should be upheld and they dismissed the appeal, confirmed the sentence of death, and directed that it be carried out according to law.

SHARE MARKET PANIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems incredible that the Share Market in Bombay should have been effected to such a considerable extent owing to idle gossip. The cause for the sudden decline in prices has been attributed to the expected Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. It leaves one wondering whether some interested parties have engineered the present decline. Sir William Meyer is not the man to allow any chance of increasing revenue by taxation to go by without taking advantage of same, but even he has not dreamt of a 50 per cent. Excess Profits Tax. I am given to understand that it is openly whispered in Simla that this tax is going to be nothing like 50 per cent., and therefore it remains for Government to take such steps as are necessary to restore confidence by losing no time in publishing particulars of the suggested "Excess Profits Tax".—Yours, etc.,

"A SIMLA BIRD."

Bombay, Sept. 18.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR GOVT. SERVICE.

THEIR MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

Replying to the Anglo-Indian Empire League's memorial to the Lieut.-Governor complaining of the abuse of the system of medical examination of Anglo-Indian female candidates seeking employment, the Hon. Mr. C. M. Well, Secretary, Burma, Government, states the Government of India has authorised the local Government to permit examination of female educational officers by doctors of their own sex. A representation is being made with reference to extension of that rule to include certain other classes of medical examination prescribed with respect to employment of women in Government service. In the meantime, while awaiting orders of the Government of India on the subject, the Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Burma, is being instructed to issue a circular to the effect that the examining medical officer should invariably conduct the examination in the presence of another female preferably a friend of the candidate.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND REFORMS.

CLAIM TO SEPARATE REPRESENTATION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The Secretary of the Bengal branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League in a letter to the Governor says that on the whole his Council are of opinion that the Reform Scheme is suited to the present needs of India. After thanking the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, the Council ask that a progressive proportion in public service appointments be definitely earmarked for Anglo-Indians, who are qualified for the same and express their gratitude for the kind references made by the distinguished framers of the scheme and for their consideration of the Anglo-Indian community, as evidenced in paragraphs 155 and 346 of the report. Dealing with paragraph 155, they hold that it is a distinct advantage that the community is offered representation and they would respectfully request that any such representation in public bodies, including Provincial and Imperial legislatures, should be granted on the basis of an electorate. They recognise that in advocating this policy they are opening the question of communal electoral representation, which in the report is limited to Mahomedans and Sikhs only. But with reference to this question they learn that the intention of Parliament is to appoint an electoral committee to investigate the claims of different communities on this large and important issue. Certain qualifications entitling an Anglo-Indian to a vote are then suggested.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 20th September 1918.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

There are several important facts connected with the Calcutta riots to which it is necessary to draw attention. We may mention at the outset the typical eccentricity of censorship which prevented accounts of the disturbance sent out from Calcutta from reaching the rest of the country at the time. No one will be surprised at this. It is a characteristic of our bureaucrats first to blunder and then try and cover up their traces as best they can. There is a delightful mystery about the ways of the censorship in this country which surpasses the occasional muddle and stupidity which would appear to be the normal element of the institution even in Great Britain. No one knows, for instance, *where* the censorship over messages reporting the Calcutta disturbances was instituted: whether by the Government of Bengal or by some thoughtful friends of theirs elsewhere! The first assumption, of course, is the probable one. However, even the "Pioneer" has been moved to protest against a misuse of the powers of censorship (with which the executive is entrusted for altogether different purposes) which was equally futile and foolish. Says the Allahabad journal:

> "Owing to an absurd embargo placed on the messages of their regular correspondents, newspapers up-country have had to rely very largely for their information about the Calcutta disturbances on the accounts published in the local press. What advantage there can be to Government or the general public in interfering with the enterprise of responsible newspapers when the prohibited information is bound in any case to be brought up-country very speedily passes the wit of ordinary man. But there are people evidently in this world who admire the wisdom of the ostrich in burying its head in the sand and who seek to emulate the performances of that foolish bird."

The net result of the censor's enterprise was to prevent the country from knowing full particulars of the riots until the Calcutta papers containing the accounts arrived at their several destinations. All that was vouchsafed to Bombay, as our readers are aware, until we gave a detailed report of the riots published in a Calcutta journal, was a couple of attenuated A. P. messages which served the purpose of letting the public imagine that nothing much was the matter in the peaceful capital where Lord Ronaldshay "rules." It seems to us that attention may well be drawn in the Imperial Council to the increasing scandal of the manner in which the censorship is maladministered in this country: it is not merely that the prevailing method is mad, but there is no method in the madness thereof! *A propos* of the latest example of a familiar bureaucratic aberration, which even the "Pioneer" has felt called upon to denounce, we may recall an indulgence of the kind with which the Bombay Government covered themselves with glory not so long ago. When the Home Rule deputation returned from Gibraltar, a statement was issued by the Secretary of the Deputation detailing the experiences of the deputation. It appeared in the Bombay press, and the Associated Press duly telegraphed it to its different constituents. The Bombay Censor, however, in his inscrutable folly, interposed himself and prevented the communication from reaching atleast some of the up-country papers with the result that they were able to publish it only after some days' delay when the Bombay post arrived. However, we may pass on to matters of more pressing moment, perhaps, than the amiable ways of the Indian Censor.

The Calcutta riots are over and the aftermath has now to be reckoned with. It represents an ugly situation, whose scale and gravity it is entirely beyond the power of the censorship to obscure or conceal. The true facts in regard to the Calcutta disturbances are leaking out now—in their grim nakedness. On Monday last we published an important communication from the editors of three of the leading Moslem newspapers in Calcutta. The allegations contained in it are truly appalling, and they are substantially corroborated by the resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, held on Saturday last which we published yesterday. The Bengal Moslem League is far and away, the most important, authoritative and responsible organisation of the Mussalman community in the Presidency, and the utmost weight attaches to the views and facts set forth in the series of resolutions they have passed. We desire to call the pointed attention of the Government of India, and of the country at large, to the damaging indictment of the Bengal Executive which is comprised in those resolutions. Having regard to the disclosures made by the Bengal Moslem League in respect of matters of fact, it is impossible that the incident of the Calcutta disturbance can be regarded as closed without a full and trustworthy enquiry into the whole of the facts of that tragic and extensive blunder, and without adequate, if not exemplary, punishment being meted out to those, whoever they may be, who have been responsible for it. We have already, in previous articles, urged upon the attention of the Government of India that any attempt to hush the matter up will spell a harvest of bitter reckoning. That opinion was expressed, it is true, on first impressions, but it was based on an intimate knowledge of Mussalman sentiment in the country and on first-hand information regarding the recent currents of Moslem opinion in Bengal. The facts that have now been authoritatively made available to the public make it out of the question that the Calcutta tragedy should end with the activities of the special magistrate who has been appointed to try the rioting cases in Calcutta, and as a sample of whose labours we may cite the sentences of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively passed on Thursday last on two Mahomedan women and a boy "of about 15 years of age".

It is clear that the loss of life alone has been considerable. It is equaly clear that an absurdly misleading estimate of the loss of life was published in the Calcutta papers immediately following upon the disturbance. The three editors in their statement declared:

> "We have gathered that at Garden Reach alone from where some 5 or 6 thousand Muslims were coming towards Calcutta on Tuesday and who were stopped on the way by the Somerset Regiment, 170 persons have been actually killed but in the daily papers the number given is, however, only 16 or 17. In Calcutta proper the number of dead is reported to be not less than 40."

It may safely be taken that the above statement does not err on the side of exaggeration. Apart from the number of deaths, all the Calcutta accounts agree that there are a large number of wounded men lying in hospitals and elsewhere, some of whom are in a precarious condition. But, unhappily, the loss of life, deplorable and numerous as it has been, is not the worst feature of an affair which appears, the more one gets to know about it, to have been unredeemed in its crass culpability. It would be difficult for instance, to exaggerate the gravity of the allegations contained in the following statement of the three editors:

> "On Tuesday at noon the Military opened fire on the (Nakhoda) Mosque and seven persons were wounded inside it; one of the firing party got on the eastern stairs of the mosque and fired into it. Some of the leaders of the community were present there looking after the wounded and they say that the firing on the mosque was absolutely unprovoked. The firing took place at 12-25 (noon), that is, just at the time when people were gathering there for saying their Zohar prayers. Signs of the firing are visible on the walls and panes of the mosque."

That the gravity of these allegations is unfortunately equalled by their correctness may be inferred from the terms of the following resolution passed by the Bengal Moslem League:

> "That the Bengal Presidency Moslem League records its most indignant condemnation of the action of the members of the Military Force, who, on the 10th inst., wantonly and without provocation, fired on the Nakhoda Mosque and forcing their way into the mosque itself also fired on inoffensive Mussalmans, who had been gathering inside the mosque for the purpose of offering their midday prayers, which act on the part of the military authorities constituted a most reprehensible, sacrilegeous desecration of the mosque, apart from the unnecessary bloodshed, and the damage caused to the mosque itself."

Incidents such as these cannot be hushed up—and they are not apt to be forgotten in a hurry. Reparation, however, can be made for them by vindicating the principle of justice frankly and resolutely. That is the task of statesmanship, and it is for Lord Chelmsford, as we have previously urged, to acquit himself of that task. We entirely associate ourselves with the resolution of the Bengal Moslem League which "firmly urges upon the Government that unless and until the offenders are brought to justice, the Muhammadan community cannot be expected to regard the incident as closed, and *warns the Government that the feeling of excitement now prevailing will continue to grow till the fullest reparation is made to the wounded feelings of the community.*" The appointment of a commission of enquiry of unimpeachable credentials appears to us to be immediately called for as the first step towards the righting of a dangerous wrong that has been done to the Mussalmans of India.

BELGIUM AND INDIA!

We beg to draw the attention of the public to the following:

An impartial reader of the full report by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, an ex-judge of the Bombay High Court, and Mr. Justice Beacheroft of the Calcutta High Court, into the 806 cases of individuals accused of revolutionary activities, must lay down that document with the profound conviction that the policy of internment has been completely justified and that justice has been done. . . . . .

One further comment can be made on a perusal of the Report. A secret current of crime is in its nature difficult to detect except by those whose profession it is to track out the devious ways of the conspirator. Naturally one has to have recourse to police evidence. But this Report shows that confessions by the parties themselves, statements of accomplices, discovery of incriminating bombs, revolvers and all the paraphernalia of the revolutionary, and natural clues have provided the proof of the guilt of each person. No one can question that the two eminent judges have not brought to the task of the examination of this evidence life-long caution and careful methods before accepting the same. Citizens can rest assured that those responsible in the first instance for the apprehension of desperate characters have exercised their powers fairly and without prejudice. There will always of course be those who take an extreme view, who will never be satisfied, who are quick with objections, who decry remedies but supply none, sticklers in short—alarmists—theorists—impracticable persons: but they form no part of the general body of reasonable men in every country and clime who desire ready justice speedily executed and the restoration of peace and order and who can make all due allowances for the lack of infallibility in their fellow-men. The former are the friends of the criminal—the antagonists of order: the latter are those who really count and whose opinions form the safe bulwark of public opinion in every State.

A prominent Brussels lawyer who escaped from Belgium this summer declares that the political and economic offensive which the people have to withstand behind the battle front is being carried on more relentlessly than ever. The secret police, composed mostly of German Jews and commercial agents who travelled all over Belgium before the war, was never so active, and a school has been opened in Brussels where these people are taught the most cunningly devised tricks of the trade. On the smallest pretext, a mere suspicion, an anonymous letter, the most honourable citizens are arrested, imprisoned and completely isolated. Some are released after being kept in prison for some months without ever being told even the cause of their arrest. Others are tortured in the prisons at Turhout, Antwerp and Charleroi to squeeze information out of them. In Antwerp, says this lawyer, two brothers Meyer and the director of prison are the chief torturers and several of their victims have gone mad. When torture fails the unhappy victims are subjected to starvation, drugging and trickery of various kinds to bend them to the German will. The German courts of law hold trials which mock the name.

The two passages are not drawn from different sources. They are extracts from the first and second leading articles respectively of one and the same issue of a journal which pretends to voice the views of sane-minded Englishmen. The first extract is from the article in which the "Times of India" blessed the Chandavarkar Report with characteristically hypocritical and pedantic cynicism. We dealt with that article yesterday. In the second article from which the other passage is extracted the "Times of India" on the same day, in true British fashion condemned the outrageous treatment meted out by the Prussian barbarians to the Belgian people. We leave our readers to draw the moral from this unconscious but none the less damning juxtaposition of views. Prussianism is not a matter of geography but of the spirit and is to be found wherever the strong tyrannise over the weak and impudent hypocrites prostitute their talents in seeking to show the tyranny to be the very essence of law and order. And having regard to the ostentatious interest which the "Times of India" evinces in the war, we would suggest that the journal ask itself whether the war is not being waged so that not merely Belgium but all parts of the world, including India, be freed from the manifestations of this spirit.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Samarth's Inferno.

A bellicose effusion from Mr. Samarth appears in the "Times of India" in which he opines that "Extremists" are biting their lips and gnashing their teeth. The first paragraph consists of a single sentence of portentous length in which he repeats his call to "thoughtful Indians" to join his Conference. The rest of his contribution when boiled down yields only two definite ideas. The first is the contention that responsible opinion in the Imperial Legislative Council has "acclaimed" the Reform Scheme. We have dealt with the question of the attitude of non-official members on a previous occasion and shown that the bulk of them have ceased to represent the views of the country. Mr. Samarth is free to rejoice in what he regards as "acclamation" in the Imperial Council, as it is the only quarter where an "overwhelming majority" can be found in the country for the purpose of such acclamations. The second definite statement is an admission of what we have all along foreseen, namely that the Moderates will fall on the necks of "Small or less advanced communities." These tactics, Mr. Samarth fancies, will be regarded as "the broad-minded patriotism" of "the renovated Moderate movement," and "gladden their hearts." Mr. Samarth is intent on a show of success, and he can satisfy himself the best way he likes, but all the nonsense he writes about "biting of lips and gnashing of teeth" is descriptive of his own plight and not of the country.

The Arms Act.

The Arms Act debate was resumed in the Imperial Legislative Council and eventually, on the motion of Dr. Sapru, it was referred to a committee. It is not anticipated that the restrictions will greatly be removed in view of the pronounced hostility of Sir William Vincent and the weak-kneed assent of men like Dr. Sapru. Some of the Seceders seem to delight in opposing motions and resolutions that come from the popular side, just for the sake of opposition. Dr. Sapru need not have talked pomposly about the safety of the State and the necessity of maintaining restrictions. At any rate, the administration of the Act on racial lines is foredoomed and if the stigma of racial distinctions is removed, as a result of the labours of the committee something will be gained. Mr. Montagu also makes similar suggestions in the Report and Sir William Vincent who counts more than the distant Secretary of State, in this respect is friendly to the idea. We do not know whether Mr. Khaparde's idea of sharing the privileges will be successful but we may take it that the restrictions at present imposed on Indians will cover Europeans also in future. But Sir William may note that this is not the main purpose of the agitation against the Arms Act. The restrictions no doubt become more galling with the knowledge that the question of colour has something to do with them. But it is the removal of restrictions that the nation stands for and it is quite surprising that Mr. Kincaid's singularly absurd remarks should influence the decision in any way, in these days, when the comradeship in arms of the Briton and the Indian has become a thoroughly established fact.

The Life of the Present Councils.

From a question of the Hon. Mr. Patel we learn that Government do not intend to extend the present terms of the members of Legislative Councils, pending the Montagu reforms and that fresh elections will be held in due course, when the terms expire. If this means that Government cannot forecast an early introduction of the reforms, it is really unfortunate. If we are to have them early, a six-months' extension of the present councils would not have been bad. When the Montagu reforms are introduced, the present councils will automatically cease to exist and the country will have to undergo the trouble and expense of two elections. From the reply given, it does not however appear that Government have altogether closed the subject.

Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attaches.

It is satisfactory to note from the replies given by the Government of India that the appointment of Trade Commissioners for India, in Japan and the United States is contemplated. Government have already appointed a Trade Commissioner in England and Mr. Chadwick's duty there is to act solely in the interests of India and to further trade in India's manufactures and products. We regret to observe that Sir George Barnes is still comforting himself with the idea that the United Kingdom still remains by far the largest supplier of machinery and mill-work and chemicals and chemical preparations. Japan and the United States have increased their trade with and a phenomenally and the point is that the displaced Austrian and German trade has to a great extent fallen into the hands of Japan and the United States and India remains still wedded to its former helpless and helpless condition. Here was a splendid opportunity for Government to utilise and increase the volume of Indian industries and trade. But what has been done so far? We are still waiting for the Indian Industrial Commission's report. The sooner the Government of India realise that Indian industrial interests are separate and distinct from English interests, the better.

Political Prisoners in the Andamans.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea interpellated at length on the condition of political prisoners in the Andamans and the attitude adopted by Government. From the reply of Sir William Vincent, we learn that, since the visit of Sir Reginald Craddock in 1913, no member of council has visited the islands. Government do not propose to lay two petitions received on the table. They do not consider it necessary to arrange for periodical inspection of prisoners in the Andamans by non-official visitors. They refer to a letter from the Superintendent in reply to the allegations of "The Bengalee" and say they have nothing to add to the details and they do not consider any inquiry to be necessary. We challenge even our morning contemporary to stand by such a reply. It has been the fashion to appoint non-official visitors in the case of ordinary jails. Some officials also affect to take a great interest in released prisoners. In Western countries, jails are becoming increasingly less punitive in character and the treatment of the criminal has been altogether changed. Why are Government afraid of non-official visitors? Why do they not allow an inquiry? Are bar-fetters and flogging still included in jail punishments in India and the Andamans? Why do they not lay papers on the table? Why has no member of council visited the Andamans for the last five years? Granted the political prisoners are guilty. But once they are safe and secure in the Andamans, they are wards of the State and the best interests of the State are served by humane treatment and not by condemning them to coir-pounding for months together as alleged.

Queen Mary's Technical School.

We have received a descriptive account of the work of the Queen Mary Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Bombay. The school has received wide recognition in India and it is supported by public donations, subscriptions from Ruling Princes, and gifts from the Government. Opened in May last year, the work has enormously expanded during the short period of its existence. The attractive booklet which is now published is intended further to familiarise the public with the work done in the institution. The illustrations show the many departments of training which have been opened. Tailoring, motor car mechanics, hosiery work, oil-engine-driving, elementary engineering and cinema-operating are included in the list of trades to which our disabled soldiers are apprenticed. Men desirous of joining the school should apply to the superintendent who will send them Railway Warrants for themselves and their families, and supply any further information required.

The Boy Scouts.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the Boy Scouts deserved certainly a better fate. Mr. Hogg's opposition on the ground that the foundor of the movement did not contemplate any compulsion is unconvincing. Sir Sankaran Nair, opposing on behalf of Government, based his remarks on the great dearth of trained Scout-masters. Well, Lord Kitchener did not wait for the officers to train his army. The training of the Scout masters is no doubt quite an important thing but the Boy Scout movement need not be indefinitely delayed for it. The work may begin simultaneously. There was absolutly no excuse for postponing consideration of the question till after the war. No doubt the Government of India had issued a long-winded resolution on the subject and asked Local Governments to do their best to watch the movement. What Local Government, however, is likely to take any steps to encourage the movement, in face of the discouraging remarks of the minister of education?

Encashment of Notes.

Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Sukul drew the attention of the Government of India to the difficulties experienced by the people in cashing notes and the heavy discount charged thereupon by money-changers. Sir William Meyer seems to be under the impression that in most places the discount charged has not been very large. Mere warning will be of no avail and in addition to affording facilities for encashment of one rupee and 2½ rupee currency notes, Government may see whether it is not possible to take prompt measures against those who charge heavy discount.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the Poona Pageant and Fete on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening were the guests of the Pageant Committee at dinner at the Race Course.

Brigadier-General L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy has arrived at Government House.

GOOD DAY FOR ALLIES.

REMARKABLE ADVANCE.

ENEMY RESISTANCE STIFFENS.

GERMAN WITHDRAWALS CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says:—In to-day's fighting, near St. Quentin, the enemy fought doggedly and evidently with a clear conception of the great strategic importance of the ground.

The weather helped in some measure by ...ing observation in the early stages ...e were occasionally almost on the ...enemy before we were observed. ... hand, the rain rendered the ...y and progress in gullies was ...ks contributed to the pro... ...ermans assembled considerable ... the front of the attack back... ...ge guns firing from well be... ...denburg line although the lat... ...estrict their shooting to com... ... few targets previously register... ... thus did not present any serious ...stacle to our advance. The German Alpine corps is carrying the brunt of resistance and is putting up a stout struggle around the key position of Epehy.

The morale of some other enemy divisions is poor, and though machine-gunners generally stick to their guns to the last infantry shows a readiness to surrender.

The Australians made good progress on the right capturing the Ascansion farm, which is a strong redoubt north of Fresnoy and Villeret upon a spur, dominating the St. Quentin canal. A general impression prevails that it has been a good day for the Allies.

There is one spot where comparatively little progress has been made, namely, at the point of liaison of the French and British armies, but our guns are coming more and more into action in this section and are taking a heavy toll of concentrated infantry. Ground everywhere is well adapted to defence. We have gained some very important points of observation and achieved results of high value. Considering the density of the elastic system of defences advance is a very fine feat. The notable feature is the stiffer resistance of the enemy. He has apparently strengthened his positions with fresh reserves. The latest news suggests a steadily improving situation

ENEMY RESISTANCE STIFFENING,

REMARKABLE BRITISH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 19
Recd. 9-45 p.m. Sept. 19

Correspondents in France emphasise the stiffening of the enemy resistence making yesterday's British advance all the more remarkable. The German gunpower is unusually strong. Long-range high-velocity guns employed draw a line of fire almost equal to a barrage across a wide extent of country. Hence for the first time for a long petriod most of the British casualties are from shell-splinters and not from machine-gun bullets. This more intensive artillery fire gives an index to the strength of the British effort necessary to clear ridges with numerous fortified villages lying immediately in front of the Hindenburg line into which the Germans are being pushed by irresistible British pressure. An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21, but have attained their greatest success near Bellicourt where the St. Quentin canal which is practically an integral part of the Hindenburg line runs three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Bellicourt and ends near the villages of Catelet and Lempire. The heights commanding the tunnel are now largely in British hands and the Germans at this point cannot hope to oppose the advance of tanks by flooding the country.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS.

DEFENCES OF HINDENBURG LINE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19, 12-10 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 19.

Last night's British communiqué says:—The troops belonging to the Third and the Fourth British armies, attacked with complete success at 5-20, this morning, on a front of about sixteen miles between Holnon and Gouzeaucourt. Our troops on the whole of this front advancing in heavy storms of rain carried the enemy's positions by assault, swept over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, and reached and captured the outer defences of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

The English and Scottish troops on the right captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt and Poutru, meeting and overcoming strong resistance particularly from the extreme right.

In the right centre two Australian divisions captured Le Vergnier, Villaret and Hargicourt. Pushing forward with great determination they established themselves in the old German advanced positions west and south-west of Bellicourt, having penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of three miles.

In the left centre the 74th Yeomanry Division and other divisions composed of East County and London troops, captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronssoy, Epehy and Pezieres, also penetrating to a great depth.

North of Pezieres the 21st Division attacked over the northern position of the sector, defended by it so gallantly on March 21 and 22. Having captured its old front trenches with the strong point Vaucellette farm and beaten off a counter-attack it pushed forward more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a battery complete with teams. On the left, English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guislain and capturing the Gauche wood.

We captured over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns in the course of these successful operations.

AN OVER RUNNING MOVEMENT.

ENEMY'S OUTPOST ZONE PENETRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m. Sept. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—This morning's attack extending from the south of Gouzeaucourt to the junction of our right flank with the French Army partook of the character of an over-running movement carrying our line well into the enemy's out post zone and bringing us nearer the Hindenburg system over a wide stretch.

The country hereabouts, consisting of little ridges, gullies and woods, lends itself to an elastic defence which the Germans are now employing. The attack probably surprised the enemy the night being favourable to the assembly troops. The preliminary barrage was short but intense. The attack moved by progressive stages as it was necessary to pause while the enemy pockets were mopped up. The French are reported to be progressing well in conformity with our own advance especially in the region of the "Gavy Wood." The news, up to the present, is necessarily scrappy as rain was falling when the attack was launched and aeroplane observation, one of the sources of early inteligence was impossible. The weather has since improved.

Progress is reported at many pla... ...ith stiff fighting at or near Fresnoy, Roussoy and Epehy. Prisoners are coming in but figures are not yet available.

BRITISH OCCUPY MORE VILLAGES.

LINE ADVANCED S OF LABASSEE CANAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-0 p.m., Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

A British communiqué says as the result of yesterday's operations we took possession of the Honon village, we took several prisoners. This morning we attacked northwestward of St. Quentin.

Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Moeuvres under cover of heavy barrage and pressed us back to the western outskirts of the village. By successful local operation during the night we slightly advanced our line immediately south of the Labassee canal.

NEW GAINS W. OF ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19, 1-50 a.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 19.

Last night's French communiqué says:—Our troops operating in conjunction with the British army made progress in the region west of St. Quentin. Between Holnon and Essigny-le-Grand on a front of 10 kilometres notwithstanding desperate resistance we advanced our lines an average distance of two kilometres, reached the western outskirts of Francilly-Selency and captured the Savy wood and Fontaine-les-Clercs.

Farther south, we hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt. We approached Essigny-le-Grand and took several hundred prisoners.

North of the Aisne we continued to progress west of Jouy. The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks on the plateau east of Allemant. Our counter-attack drove the enemy back and resulted in fresh gains of ground and in the capture of 130 prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE TOWARD ST. QUENTIN.

VAIN ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT HOLDING UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring last night, says:—General Debeney's army continued to advance in the direction of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British to the north. They met most vigorous resistance from the Germans, a few hundred yards in front of the Hindenburg line which runs west of the town suburbs of which form a part of the defences. Groups of infantry lavishly supplied with machine-guns, were dotted everywhere endeavouring to hold up our advance but in vain for the French, alternating rushes with infiltration tactics are steadily progressing and are now only two miles from St. Quentin suburbs. They already hold some of their old trenches on a wide stretch of the front.

ALLIED LINE IN ST. MIHIEL SECTOR.

ENEMY WITHDRAWALS CONTINUED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 19

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring last evening, says:—The line in the St. Mihiel sector now runs through Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, Saint Hilaire, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont, between Jaulney and Rembercourt, just north of Vandieres, and south of Hampey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson. The enemy has been continuing general withdrawals towards the position which now constitutes his line. On our front west of Souleouvre farm he has been shelling quarries which we captured at Norroy.

The enemy aerial activity continues. The enemy dropped bombs last night on Pont-a-Mousson.

The prisoners are well fed, clothed and equipped but show bad morale and are of an inferior type compared with those captured six months ago.

ENEMY MINING HAUMONT.

The same correspondent wiring this afternoon, says our patrols report that the enemy is mining Haumont, suggesting that he intends to leave but he is strengthening the dugouts and strong points along the Hindenburg line. Much movement of men and wagons is noted in the vicinity of Mars-la-Tour, Conflans and Chambley. Five prisoners have been taken belonging to the Fourteenth Storm Battalion. Such battalions are never used for line work, except when the enemy is hard pressed for reserves.

The prisoners are agreed regarding the lowness of the morale and admit that the army is greatly discouraged by the Anglo-American successes.

STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE UNINTERRUPTEDLY.

MARSHAL FOCH'S PREPARATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

PARIS.—The military correspondent of the newspaper 'Evenement" foreshadows developments in the immediate future. Henceforth, he says, the struggle will continue uninterruptedly. Several sectors are equipped for the offensive, giving Marshal Foch a variety of choice. The first great aim is the smashing of the hinge of the Hindenburg line behind the St. Quentin-Lion line, causing obliteration of the huge salient from Flanders to Argonne.

A FRONT OF TEN MILES IN BRITISH HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 10-35 p.m. Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 19.

A front of ten miles between Gouzeaucourt and Holnon, the old arch line, is now in the lands of the British.

OUR NEW LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Sept. 19.

We have reached the line running westwards of Gouzeaucourt and Villers-Guislain, eastwards of Lempire, Hargicourt, Villeret Verguier, Berthaucourt, Fresnoy and Holmon.

BRITISH GAINS IN WEDNESDAY'S ATTACK.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN THE BALKANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 19.

Reuter learns that this morning's British attack was on a front of fifteen miles. We penetrated to an average depth of three miles, took 3,000 prisoners and captured some guns. It was an attack with limited objectives to pierce the old March line. The enemy fought well.

In the Balkans the Allies advanced ten miles on a front of twenty and reached the Serna river and captured over fifty guns. The Allied losses were slight. The Bugars fought stubbornly on the 15th but after that being without trenches, the opposition was weak.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

ON WAY TO FRONT.

ESCORT FIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

THE HAGUE.—The "Les Nouvelles" reports a mutiny amongst German troops, mostly boys of eighteen, at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Mutiny broke out whilst the troops were on their way to the front. The Escort fired, killing eight and wounding many others. They were driven back into a train where they proceeded to fling their rifles out of windows.

PEACE PROPOSAL IN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN LABOURITES' DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19.

At the Labour Conference to-day Mr. Compers declared it was essential that representatives of Labour in all the Allied countries should have one single object, namely the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. (cheers). The American Labourites were determined to do all in their power to assist the Allies and marshal all the resources in order to drive from the occupied territories the armies of the Central Powers, (cheers) which should be opposed as long as they obeyed the militarist autocratic governments, who threatened the existence of all self-governing peoples. Therefore the Conference should endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as conditions of peace. (Cheers.).

BELGIUM AND PEACE.

PROPOSAL FOR SEPARATE PEACE REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON Sept. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19.

PARIS.—The "Petit Parisien" learns that Belgium after consultation with the Allies has decided absolutely to reject the German proposal for a separate peace.

INTERNATIONAL WAR AIMS CONFERENCE.

GERMAN MAJORITY SOCIALISTS' OPINION TO BE INVITED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 1-50, p.m. Sept. 19.

The Labour Conference has received a committee recommendation that an endeavour should be made through the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian Socialists to get the German Majority Socialists to definite their attitude towards the International War Aims Conference to which they are at present the only stumbling block.

MR. HUGHES ON AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL

"ENEMY'S BAIT HAS FAILED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 19.

Speaking at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to the Anzac press delegates Mr. Hughes, referring to the Austrian peace porposal, said the enemy was beaten on the battlefield and now sought to snatch a victory by camouflage. Mr. Balfour, in his reply certainly spoke for the Australians. (Cheers). President Wilson's reply was a swift and unerring blow at the weak joint of the enemies' armour. The enemy's peace bait had failed. The enemy would bait their hooks again cunningly a thousand times more if necessary but the only peace which would be permitted must be a peace dictated perhaps in Potsdam which would ensure that the military power of Germany was for ever broken. (Cheers).

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

ENEMY COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Commenting on President Wilson's reply to the Austrian peace note the "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" states:—This cold and chilling scorn, this cool rejection has a more shattering effect than all the semi-official phrases that man in the White House could have used.

PREMIER'S CONGRATULATIONS ON AMERICAN VICTORY.

GEN. PERSHING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Press Bureau states that General Pershing has replied to Mr. Lloyd George as follows:—

"Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the American Army's endeavour to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as are needed until final victory is attained."

MR LLOYD GEORGE CONVALESCENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19.

Mr. Lloyd George is now convalescent.

FAR EAST SUCCESSES.

ALL OBJECTIVES REACHED.

COMPLETE AIR SUPREMACY GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 6 p.m., Sept. 19.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Despite important reinforcements, hastily brought up, and desperate defence the Allied offensive continued successfully on September 17. All the day's objectives were reached. Attacks developed on a front of 35 kilometres and reached a maximum depth of 15.

The Serbians cooperating with French and Hellenic detachments, after a severe struggle, captured the villages of Zomik and Stravina and the heights of Polchitcha and Bechicato north of the River Gradesnitza. The village of Gradesnitza was captured despite fierce defence.

In the centre the Allies made progress on the crest rising from Kozac in a north-westwardly direction and gained a footing on the heights of Kuchkowkamenx, capturing over fifty guns including 20 heavies and a very great booty.

The number of prisoners is incessantly growing. The Allies have gained complete air supremacy. Airmen are participating most actively in all directions.

ADVANCE ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

COUNTER-ATTACKS IN KOZIAK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 19
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Sept. 19.

A message from Salonika states that enemy counter-attacks in the Koziak region in which the Germans co-operated were repulsed by the Allies who are continuing to advance on the whole front.

The villages of Gradesnitze and Stravina have been captured. The enemy continues to abandon an enormous amount of material.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

THE MASSIF NEAR CERNA BEND. TO BE CLEARED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

PARIS.—The military experts in the Press, analysing the Macedonian offensive, think that the entire massif eastwards of the Cerna bend will soon be cleared up, enabling developments northwards of Monastir. Prilep, Veles and Istip, where the Bulgarians considered that they were masters for evermore should shortly be threatened.

ITALIAN STAND IN SEREN VALLEY.

REPEATED ENEMY THRUSTS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 19.

A wireless Italian communiqué says we repulsed repeated thrusts against our defences at the head of the Seren valley northward of Grappa inflicting heavy losses.

DEATH OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 19.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram from Tokio announces the death of the Japanese Foreign Minister Viscount Motono.

MORE SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

BRUGES DOCKS AND UYTKERKE AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

The Admiralty states that the Royal Air Force contingents co-operating with the Navy from the 8th to the 15th September made several successful raids. They dropped over nine and a half tons of bombs on the Bruges docks and the enemy aerodromes with good results, eleven bombs bursting on the quays at Bruges and a fire starting. The Uytkerke aerodrome was attacked from the low altitude and one hangar was set on fire. Fires were also started among workshops. The activity of the enemy aircraft was below normal. We destroyed three enemy machines and drove two down out of control. Two British did not return. It is believed that they landed in a neutral country.

INDEPENDENCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

IMPOTENCE OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

RISE OF CZECH STATE IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, Sept. 18
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19

AMSTERDAM.—An article in the "Rheinisch-Westfaelische" Zeitung bitterly complains of the impotence of the Austro-Hungarian Government to stem the rising tide of the Czecho-Slovak demands, and gives an illuminating glimpse of the internal situation in Austria. The paper alleges that the Czechs in Bohemia are openly and haughtily pursuing the plans for the establishment of an independent Czech state and that since the British and the American Governments have recognised the independence of the Czechs', the agitation has risen to unprecedented heights, and proceeds with such impudence that the Government does not dare to take action against the proceedings of these traitors.

The paper condemns the Government's silence as encouraging greater provocation. It declares that traitors frankly say that a Czech state is only a question of weeks or months. The paper states that the *Laissez-faire* policy is causing treasonable movements to show openly in the monarchy and other Slav territories and concludes by drawing attention to the rumours which are becoming ever more definite that Austria-Hungary will be federalised, the only explanation of which, it says, is that the Vienna Government is no longer capable of stopping the separatist tendencies among the Slav races.

GERMAN REGULARS WITH BOLSHEVIKS.

GENERAL GYROVY IN COMMAND OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19

A telegram to "The Times" from Vladivostok says the German regulars have appeared among the Bolsheviks on the Volga. It is probable that the Germans will make a strong effort to retain possession of the wealthy Donetz region. General Gyrovy commands all the Czecho-Slovaks and the Russians. Under him are Colonel Colonel Ceciy in the west and Colonel Gaida in the east.

CHINESE DISARM GERMAN PRISONERS.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking says the appearance of the German prisoners among the Bolsheviks has caused agitation in Mongolia and Sengkiang. The Chinese have disarmed a number.

RUSSO-GERMAN FRONT RE-ESTABLISHED.

ENEMY MOVES TROOPS FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VLADIVOSTOCK, Sept. 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Russo-German front has been reestablished on the line of the Don and the territory of Saratoff, Samara, Penza and Vologda and Germany is moving up troops from occupied territory. It is urged that the Allies should despatch forces to Urals before Germany anticipates them.

COMPARATIVE TRANQUILLITY IN SIBERIA.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVT. ESTABLISHED AT OMSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VLADIVOSTOCK, Sept. 17.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Sept. 19.

It is reported that a strong representative government has been established at Omsk.

The Central and West Siberia are now free from the Bolshevik war prisoner danger and comparative tranquillity reigns.

AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

ALEXIEFF TAKES OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.
Recd. 6-50 p.m., Sept. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Moscow states that General Alexieff has taken offensive against the Bolshevists near Blagovestchensk with considerable Cossack forces and strong detachments of the White Guards.

WORKING OF THE PRESS ACT.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY PROPOSED.

MR. KHAPARDE'S MOTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Council met this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding.

Mr. Khaparde moved for a committee to enquire into the effects of legislation relating to the press and also moral and material conditions of the press in India. He said that the Press Act which was opposed in this Council had been in operation for sometime. It was time an enquiry was held into its working. Publicity was palladium of democracy and the Press was open air treatment for the tuberculosis of public affairs. He analysed the various modes of publicity, specially alluding to the importance of the press. In order to obtain full and free discussion of public affairs, the press was most effective. The existence of legislation on the press affected its moral and material condition and he referred to the famous judgment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins to illustrate his point. He only wanted an enquiry by the Council into effects of the press legislation. He mentioned that according to official statement published last year, nearly forty papers had ceased publication including the "Observer" of Lahore. He also discussed pre-censorship conditions and characterised them as too hard to be obeyed. He then referred to the recent incident in Calcutta which was the result of the Mahomedans trying to convene a meeting to protest against the Press Act and other cognate matters and which was stopped by the Bengal Government. Referring to material condition, he said the Institute of Journalists in London had settled the minimum scale of pay and this was bound to come into practice in India as soon as conditions permitted. He strongly insisted on an enquiry to be made by the Council which was one of its prime duties.

COLONEL APLIN'S OPPOSITION.

Colonel Aplin opposed the resolution on grounds that the proposed Committee would be inexpedient and unnecessary, also on the ground that it would throw additional burden on officials during the war. He apprehended that the adoption of the resolution would create impression that the Government of India had doubts on the subject. In Burma the people were not so much accustomed to publicity and vilification of Government officials. The Burmese press had been absolutely free from any taint of disloyalty, and only two warnings had to be given. So far the Government of Burma had to take action against no less than six Indian newspapers under the Post Office Act.

Mr. Bannerjee thought it his duty to associate himself with the resolution, but objected to moral condition of himself and other press men being enquired into. It was necessary that a committee should be appointed and the Council was under special obligation as the Press Act was passed by this Council. He wholly dissented from Colonel Aplin and said that the judgment of the Council would not pre-support any condemnation. It was necessary to overhaul the proceedings. That was the practice in the time of the East India Company. Such enquiry would help the Government. In Bengal he had no complaint. The Act had been administered with fairness. But the same could not be said of other provinces. Whether the complainants were well or ill-informed, an enquiry would clear the atmosphere. The war would not create any difficulty and the non-official members would gladly join at the sacrifice.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent speaking on the resolution *re*. Committee on the Press Act, said:—Sir, this resolution is nominally directed to an enquiry into the working of the Press Act and it has been suggested by by hon. friend, Mr. Banerjea that such an enquiry is desirable as much in the interests of the Government as in the interests of the press, that such an enquiry will, as he said, clear the air. Sir, we have inquired recently into matters on which public opinion has been agitated. In response to my own colleague's request this year we appointed advisory committees in Bengal. In reply to a public demand we appointed a committee to inquire into the existence of sedition. What has been the result? Wherever the result of the inquiry shows that the complaints are ill-founded that report is immediately rejected by a certain section of the press. I may say that no good result can be achieved by such an inquiry as is contemplated in the present case if the result of that inquiry showed that the Act was well-administered. Why, those unfortunate men who are put on the Committee would at once be attacked as has been the case in the past. On the other hand, the result of appointing such a committee at this moment would indubitably be that as explained by the Hon. Col. Aplin the impression would gain ground that the Government was in some degree, of opinion, that the Act had been oppressively administered, that the press was not allowed reasonable liberty. In the public interests, I submit, that any such impression would be entirely ill-founded and without any basis. I may say, too, that the resolution is in my opinion entirely inopportune. It is barely eighteen months ago that a deputation waited on his Excellency the Viceroy to demand a repeal of the Press Act and his Excellency then in great detail and I may say in very temperate language, explained his reasons for being unable to comply with that request. This resolution, though nominally directed to an inquiry, is really directed to the same end. I cannot think that any member of this Council believed that there had been any substantial change in the attitude of the press since that deputation to his Excellency, that there has been any improvement in the tone, that the case for modifying the law has in any way been strengthened. There are, as far as I can see, two charges laid at the Act, one that it is unfairly used for penalising certain proprietors and second, that it is held *in terrorem* to stifle reasonable criticism. Sir, I could quote numerous articles from papers which will show that the first of these arguments is entirely untenable. The Government take action in very few cases against these presses and then only after repeated warnings and after securing the best legal advice available. I do not know that it is necessary for me to quote any instance of that, but as the hon. member has quoted a Bombay paper, perhaps this is the very paper to which the article I have in my hand refers. Here the article is one deliberately professing sympathy with the King's enemies. This is the article: "Whether our chariot of administration be of gold or silver, whether a black man or a white man be seated in our chariot, whether the driver of our chariot be blind or lame, whether the eagle banner (that is the German banner) remains flying or the Union Jack remains flying, it does not matter." I could quote other examples of the same kind. I could give examples of papers, guilty of persistent and malignant attacks not on individual officers, although those attacks have become wellnigh intolerable in certain cases, but deliberate attacks to undermine the authority of Government and to promote disaffection towards his Majesty's Government.

The Hon. Mr. S. N. Banerjea.—What is the name of the paper, may I ask?

The Hon. Sir William Vincent.—I will give the hon. member the name later on. I do not propose to advertise the paper in this Council. Not only have those attacks on Government been made, but I could quote articles which have provoked bitter, racial and religious feelings which, in the interests of the State, it is obviously necessary to stop. I will quote one. I think it comes again from a Bombay paper. It is from a Mahomedan paper, I regret to say: "Some perverse, jealous Hindus call Mussalmans unclean because they slaughter cows. We ask them which is more simple, to slaughter a cow or to slaughter a daughter, that is, which community is more unclean, the community, the prominent men of which pollute their daughters or the Mussalmans because they slaughter cows?" Now, does this Council think that the Government could allow stuff of this kind to be published and disseminate wide-cast over the land? There can be only one answer to that question. I have here a number of other quotations, but I do not wish to detain the Council.

ANSWER TO CHARGE OF STIFLING CRITICISM.

The second charge is, that it is alleged that free criticism of Government and of measures is stifled by the action of the Press Act. Well, I have one article here on which no action has been taken at all under the Press Act although, I believe, the entry of this paper has been prohibited in certain provinces of India: "The cult of the maintenance of the British element in the services not only secures an unwarranted scale of remuneration to satisfy the inexorable demands of the officials, but enables them to help men of their own blood fleece this country by prostituting their official positions to further missionary propaganda and foreign exploitation. The people's money is freely given away to feist upon an unwilling people a faith to which they are utterly alien. The foreign exploiter is shown the most flagrant favouritism in the matter of licenses, contracts and other business and in the English clubs dotted over the whole country the official, the missionary and the exploiter are in perpetual conspiracy to drain this land even of its limited wealth." Sir, that is an article which has been allowed to be freely published in the Presidency where the paper is issued. I do not think it can be said that if the Government allows articles of that kind to be published it administers the Press Act too drastically. For myself, I feel that a contrary accusation might well be brought against us, that we do not use the weapon which has been placed in our hands sufficiently to preserve law and order in the country. Any relaxation of the Press Law would, in my judgment, lead to the position in which we were in 1908. Now the Council is aware that until 1882 there was a Press Law in this country, which was able at least to prevent open attacks on the Government. In 1882 that Act was repealed. The result was the dissemination of violent, scurrilous and malignant attacks upon the British Government, attacks which went to undermine the stability and loyalty of the country and which could not be tolerated. In 1898 that Act was repealed and in 1908 owing to the entire failure of the measures which had till then been taken, the Incitement to Offences Act was passed. Even that proving insufficient, in 1910 the present Bill was passed which has been, to some extent, effective in preventing the dissemination of openly seditious articles. I am glad to hear from my friend, Mr. Banerjea, that he admits that the Act has been fairly administered in the province of Bengal. I submit that the evidence before the Government of India indicates that the same fair treatment has been accorded to printers and publishers in other provinces of the country. The only case I think or the two cases to which my hon. friend, Mr. Khaparde referred, were the well-known case of Mohamed Ali and the recent case of the "Indian Daily News." Now, if it is proposed to quote Sir Lawrence Jenkins on that case it would be fairer, I think, to quote the whole of him. I cannot do that, but at least I can put in other statements of his which are not in accordance with the proposition which the hon. member has put forward. He said in that judgment comprehensive words were designedly used to catch crime and the incitement of crime posing in the guise of innocence. He goes on to say therefore the jurisdiction to pronounce on the wisdom or unwisdom of executive action has been withheld and rightly withheld from the judicial authority. Sir Harris Stephen, who was in the same case, had no hesitation in finding that a perusal of that pamphlet was likely to excite anger which might easily turn in the case of some Indian Mahomedans to hatred of Christians.

In a subsequent case in which the same paper was put before the court their Lordships of the Punjab Chief Court expressed themselves in far more definite terms as to the character of the writing, but I doubt if it is necessary for me to refer to it.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS" AFFAIR

As to the "Indian Daily News" the position is this I am glad to have an opportunity of explaining it. Immediately that article was published we recognised that it might reasonably and properly cause great offence to the Mussalman community. We at once communicated with the Bengal Government asking them to direct the paper to explain their conduct and to put in an apology. That the "Indian Daily News" had done. We were not satisfied, however, because we felt that Mahomedan feeling was much excited over this matter and I then wired down to the Government of Bengal enquiring whether it was not possible to take action under the Press Act against this paper. We were informed that after taking the best legal advice available in Calcutta the Bengal Government ascertained that such action was impossible. I think Lord Ronaldshay explained the whole position in a speech of his recently. The Government were quite alive, therefore, to the danger of that article, but I was a little surprised to hear the Hon. Mr. Khaparde who is all for a relaxation of the restrictions on the press complaining that the Government has not been severe enough in its use of that Act. It may be said, Sir, that most papers are managed very creditably and really for that reason we ought to leave those papers to control the more mischievous section. I submit that that is not so. We freely admit that a great many of these papers are well managed but that is no reason for us to allow the small but more pernicious section of it to incite disaffection and promote disloyalty in this country. A perusal of the Rowlatt Committee's report, which we shall have an opportunity of discussing, I hope, in a few days, will reveal to members of this Council what the dangers of an unbridled press are. I think many of us will also remember the remarks of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the Alipore case in which he definitely found that it was the action of, I think, the "Yugantar" or some paper of that kind which was responsible for much of the revolutionary crime, particularly among the young men of that generation.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

As for the Defence of India Act, it really is nothing like the Defence of the Realm Act at Home and if my hon. friend has any knowledge of the method in which the Realm Act is used at Home, he would know that censorship of the most rigorous character is exercised in England at the present moment. Similarly, it is the case in other countries and in Germany. I should like to see the papers of the kind which are published in India published in Germany at this moment. The editors get, I think, very sharp rebukes. In Japan the press laws are infinitely more severe than in this country. The Defence of India Act is used or rather action under it is really only taken in the interests of the prosecution of the war. Where we have found papers interfering with recruiting on which my hon. friend Mr. Thompson will shortly speak, or interfering with the war loan or exciting racial and religious disputes to such an extent as to endanger the public peace, sympathising with the King's enemies in a manner which is dangerous to the public interests, then local Governments have taken and I hope they will continue to take, action against the offending papers. As it has not been suggested that the defects of the Indian Press as to its moral and material condition are in any way the consequence of this Act, at least I did not understand the hon. mover make that suggestion. That there are defects is apparent. Defects like that of lack of courtesy, irresponsible attacks on Government and even on hon. members of this Council from time to time, mudflinging in place of an argument, a general want of temperance and charity, but I do not know that any inquiry would give those qualities or do away with those defects. All that can be hoped is that with the growth of honourable traditions and a sense of responsibility and self-respect the moral restraints on the Press will be sufficient to insure its proper conduct and that legislation of the character which is now unfortunately necessary in this land will no longer be needful.

"GOVERNMENT SATISFIED WITH ADMINISTRATION."

As I have said, Sir, the Government is entirely satisfied with the administration at present. They make careful inquiries into each detailed case. Any further committee at this present moment would, in my judgment, simply lead to an entirely incorrect impression that the Government of India are suspicious that the Act is being maladministered. The Government of India, they would say, last year refused to repeal the Act, this year they are weakening, they are going to have an inquiry into it. If the hon. members had given me any instances on which I thought it necessary to base an inquiry the facts might have been different, but nothing has been put forward except general allegations. Sir, there is a certain section of the Press in the country that would complain whatever action was taken by the Government of India. Their *raison d'etre* is to attack the Government. It would be useless to attempt to conciliate that section of the Press by any action such as that suggested by the hon. mover. I regret, Sir, I must oppose this resolution.

MR. SASTRI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Sastri sympathised with Government's difficulties and admitted the existence of certain kind of writings causing anxiety but that was not enough. Where there was widespread feeling against the Act, the Government ought to go further and support an enquiry. Alluding to the Viceroy's speech to the deputation, he discussed Sir William Vincent's plea that the situation had improved. If it had not the Act had practically failed. Referring to Colonel Aplin's speech, he said that it was understood that the Government had discovered a primitive Arcadia in Burma, where a paper like the "Hindu" was shut out, a paper which any country would be proud to possess, and Burma had yet to learn to appreciate such papers. He pitied the people of Burma who were denied such liberal education. He hoped Colonel Aplin would change his attitude. The very breath of democracy was publicity. The Press Law which was framed on the model of Austria and nurtured on the principle of Japan could not last long. He ridiculed the practice of analogy with England being constantly brought forward. They should also bear in mind that in England strictest scrutiny was observed in exercise of law.

Dr. Sapru pointed out that Mr. Khaparde had not asked the Council to commit to any policy nor the repeal of the Act. He only wanted a committee. He enquired if the refusal of the Committee asked for would convince the people that the Act had been well administered. There was widespread belief against the Act and the enquiry was the only way to clear the air. He urged that papers from which the Home Member read extracts should have been prosecuted and punished publicly. The Government could not be congratulated on drafting of the Act and the Government would be strengthening its position by the enquiry. As regards moral and material portion of the enquiry, he asked Mr. Khaparde not to insist upon it.

MR. JINNAH SUPPORTS.

Mr. Jinnah alluded to the genesis of the Press Act in 1910, and said that almost all non-official members with the exception of two accepted the Act. This measure has been on the statute book for seven years but the question to-day was how the power has been exercised. He had no hesitation in saying that the Act had been used in the most arbitrary manner. They find it high time that a proper enquiry was made and the Act modified. He did not want the guilty to escape, but the innocent must be protected. The officials were sensitive of criticism and Col. Aplin should bear some criticism in mind. He entirely supported the resolution.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis pointed out such an enquiry would clear the air and bring the public on the side of the Government but the committee should be appointed after the war.

Mr. Sarma alluded to the deep feeling that the Act was not properly administered and the question was whether the Government should do something to allay the public feeling or do nothing. They had been told by responsible editors as to how they were approached by officials as to their writings and alluded to the recent case of the "Observer" in Lahore. He complained each provincial administration preventing the entree of papers in their respective provinces. Watertight compartments in the provincial administration were undesirable and he instanced the case of the "Hindu" newspaper and also "New India" which had been prohibited in the Punjab. Mr. Sarma thought that the creation of an institution for training newspaper men might be useful and supported the appointment of commission.

MR. THOMPSON'S DEFENCE OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Thompson pointed out actions taken in the Punjab under the Press Act were exceptional and were emergency measures. All these would disappear as soon as peace was declared. He alluded to the success of the "Haq" newspaper in the Punjab. The number of papers before the Press Act was passed was 165, 199 in 1914, and number had since risen to 216, but the circulation had gone down. This was due to the rise in prices of the paper. He explained that actions taken by the Punjab Government were under the Defence of India Act because they had to deal not only with rumours but deliberate fabrication of false news and gave instances in support of his contention. They had not only complaints from regimental officers and district officers but also from the Government of Burma and the United Provinces and held there could not be two opinions on the subject. He alluded to the case of the "Zemindar" newspaper and defended the action against the "Observer." The proprietor of the "Observer" was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. Last year, he was convicted and sentenced for offering illegal gratifications with the object of obtaining Government contracts. The editor of the paper had been Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab who was convicted under Act of 1850 of corruption and dismissed from the Government service. The proprietor and the editor were called in interview and one of them had the brazen effrontery to suggest that if his son was granted a contract by the Munitions Board his paper would turn into a pro-government paper. Mr. Thompson also defended actions taken by the Punjab Government against journalists some of whom had now taken shelter in Calcutta. There were altogether sixteen cases against which action was taken under the Defence of India Act. The duty of the Punjab Government was to keep the atmosphere clean, wholesome and loyal.

Mr. Thompson entered into a lengthy defence of the Punjab Government when Mr. Ayyangar rose to a point of order saying the Hon. member had exceeded time limit.

Mr. Jinnah also rose to a point of order and asked whether Mr. Thompson should be allowed to continue.

The President asked Mr. Thompson to conclude.

MR. KHAPARDE'S REPLY.

Mr. Khaparde replying to the debate pointed out that the Government had subsidised or started papers of their own and it was time that an enquiry should be made, and said that the officials held that the Act was well administered, and the non-officials that it was not so. It was a question of fact for enquiry He withdrew the last portion of his resolution.

Sir William Vincent replying held from the extracts read that the condition of the press was worse before the Press Act and also no case had been made for the enquiry, and no definite allegations made. The time was most inopportune owing to the war. He drew distinction between Liberty and License of criticism and quoted Sir Fitz James Stephen.

The house divided on the point for enquiry with 15 for and 37 against it. The portion relating to moral and material condition was withdrawn. The Council adjourned till Monday.

RESULT OF VOTING.

The following is the result of voting on Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the Press Act discussed at to-day's meeting of the Council. Those who voted against the motion were: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Meyer, Sir Claude Hill, Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir George Lowndes, Sir George Barnes, Sir William Vincent, Sir Robert Gillan, Mr. C. H. Kesteven, Sir Verney Lovett, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Col. S. L. Aplin, Major-General W. R. Edwards, Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Sir Hamilton Grant, Mr. R. E. Holland, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr. S. R. Hignell, Mr. C. E. Low, Sir Edward Maclagan, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. R. A. Mant, Mr. H. F. Howard, Major-General A. H. Bingley, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. W. A. Ironside, Mr. F. J. Monahan, Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Sir John Donald, Mr. W. J. Reid, Sardar Sundar Singh, Mr. J. P. Thompson, Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, Mr. C. A. Kincaid.

Those who voted for the motion were: Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Dr. T. B. Sapru, Mr. S. Sastri, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Rai Sita Nath Ray, Maharaja Sir M. C. Nandi, Mr. S. N. Banerjea, Rai Krishna Sahay, Pandit B. D. Shukul, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Asad Ali Khan, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. R. Iyengar.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Shafi and Khan Zulfiquar Ali Khan abstained from voting.

THANKS TO ALLIED ARMIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

Mr. Shafi will move a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council next week recommending the thanks and congratulations of the Council be conveyed to the Allied armies now so successfully operating on the various fronts.

DEATH OF SHAHZADA BASDEO SINGH.

GREAT-GRANDSON OF MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH OF LAHORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Shahzada Basdeo Singh, Taluqdar of Rai Bare'i, died yesterday at Dholpur after a month's illness. He was a great-grandson of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and a political pensioner. He leaves all his property to his nephew (sister's son), his Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF OISE.

ALL FRENCH GAINS MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON 4-55 p.m., Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Sept. 19.

A French communiqué says south of the Oise there was artillery fire during the night. Violent enemy counter-attacks in the plateau region north of Sancy had no result, and we maintained our gains. In the Champagne and Lorraine we carried out a *coup-de-main* and took prisoners.

FOOD-RIOTS IN JORDAAN.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Sept. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Six persons mostly children were injured in the course of the collision between the food rioters and the military in the Jordaan district yesterday evening when shops were plundered and demolished. The Burgomaster has warned the parents to keep their children indoors.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 23rd September 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., will act for Mr. Shepherd.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 19th September, 1918:—

	Rs.
Provinces:—	
Bengal	19,20,02,600
Bombay	13,96,19,200
United Provinces	3,79,39,000
Punjab	3,35,29,800
Madras	3,29,26,800
Burma	1,60,99,500
Minor Administrations	1,38,75,200
Bihar and Orissa	76,81,200
Central Provinces	58,09,600
Assam	7,48,800
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Mysore	37,47,900
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	49,19,79,600

Total amount of subscription received by the A. G., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle, up to 7th September, 1918, inclusive .....Rs. 13,76,550

TRAVANCORE'S SUBSCRIPTIO

(From Our Correspondent)

TRIVANDRUM,

The total subscriptions to the Indian War Loan Travancore has have gone over seventeen lakhs thousand.

BRITISH AIR ACTI

TI REE GERMAN AERODRO HEAVILY BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-30 p.m., Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 19.

A British communiqué referring to aviation says the enemy aircraft was less active yesterday. The British carried out reconnaissance photography all day far beyond the German lines. We destroyed eleven enemy machines and drove down five. Ten British machines are missing. We heavily bombed three German aerodromes during the night. We brought down three large hostile night-bombers over our lines. One British night-flier is missing. We dropped twenty-nine and a half tons of bombs in 24 hours.

MORE RAIDS BY ROYAL AIR FORCE

ENEMY AEROPLANES APPROACHING EAST COAST REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 19.

The Admiralty states that during the past 48 hours the Royal Air Force contingents co-operating with the Navy dropped 13 tons of bombs on the Bruges docks and Marianlter aerodrome. We destroyed eleven hostile machines and drove down seven out of control. Four British machines are missing. Two seaplanes and two aeroplanes engaged a formation of five enemy seaplanes approaching the East coast. One hostile machine was destroyed and the remainder retired eastward.

MR. JOHN W. DAVIS.

NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Recd. 4 p.m. Sept. 19.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. John W. Davis, of West Virginia, Solicitor-General for the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

A GERMAN BOAST.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinisch-Westphaelische Zeitung" states that the Czecho-Slovaks are strongly entrenched near Kasan with plenty of artillery. The paper claims that Kasan is held by the Soviet troops, but it is a mere heap of ruins.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT AT DHULIA

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Sept. 18.

An excellent entertainment in aid of the Silver Wedding Fund was given at Dhulia under the auspices of Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh, on Saturday, the 14th instant, by Mr. R. P. Thuse, Draftsman, P. W. D. Though not a professional conjurer, Mr. Thuse displayed great skill in the performance.

As at present arranged his Excellency the Viceroy will invest the Maharaj of Bharatapur with ruling powers on 28th November next.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The following is the general military situation:—

Although the Franco-British successes on the main battlefront have been less striking than in the previous week our progress has been considerable on the greater part of the line. In two sectors between the Aisne and the Oise and west of Cambrai we have made important advances. The new French positions in front of Allemand and Vauxaillon threaten the German line north of the Aisne and a fresh enemy retirement appears likely. Opposite Cambrai the British capture of Trescault, Havrincourt and Moeuvres has improved our position and a further advance in this sector will endanger the German line along the Canal-du Nord. Both north of the Aisne and opposite Cambrai the vigour of the German resistance and their repeated counter-attacks showed their anxiety to oppose our advance. Though the enemy seems to have fought well their efforts were unsuccessful and caused them heavy losses. Further north the German withdrawal astride the La Bassée canal frees a most important industrial region from danger, i.e., the Bruay-Noeux Les mines coalfields, whilst the Isbergues steel works are now well out of range. North of Ypres the Belgians are fighting well and appear to be holding the entire front from Ypres to the sea.

AMERICANS' SUPERIORITY AT THE FRONT.

The American operations of September 12th-14th against the St. Mihiel salient have been highly satisfactory. The attack was no attempt to effect a break through. It evidently had a strictly limited objective and was mainly intended as a test of the American machinery of battle, i.e., of their higher command, staff work, artillery, cooperation, communications, etc. There could have been no doubt of the efficiency and fighting value of the American soldier. Its complete success will have the best possible effect on the morale of the troops, on their confidence in their leaders whilst the practical experience gained by all ranks will be invaluable. Conversely the American victory will add to the despondency of the German army and the nation who have been taught by their leaders to look upon the American army in the field as small in numbers and almost negligible as regards tactical efficiency and fighting value. And yet these Americans with an untried staff and higher command have in less than two days captured positions that have defied the attacks of the French for four years.

Two things are certain and must be so even to the most obstinate German, firstly the Americans are first class troops; secondly, the Germans are no longer fighting with their old skill and stubbornness. Everything points to fresh American blows. They have now had two months' experience of offensive operations, they are full of intelligence and energy and must be burning to rival the achievements of the French and British armies. There should be nearly one and three quarters millions of Americans in France.

INFERIORITY OF GERMAN MILITARY POSITION.

It is essential to continue our attacks to give the enemy no respite while the morale of his troops is low to allow him no time to construct new lines of defence and to make fresh plans for withdrawal. The autumn had begun and we have only from six to eight weeks more in which the weather and ground will be favourable for active operations. These are all strong reasons for a continuance of our offensive and Marshal Foch's personality is another. On June 24th, Baron Kuehlman made a speech in which he expressed the opinion that a decisive German victory in the field was impossible. This challenge to the military party then at the zenith of its power resulted in his dismissal from the office. The importance of this step and its danger to Germany was pointed out two months ago. It showed that the rulers of Germany had decided to attempt to win peace by a decisive military victory. Ludendorff had gained a temporary political success, but great military successes were necessary if the will of the military party was to prevail for long. Not only has he failed to achieve these military successes, but the German armies have in the last two months suffered the worst defeat of the whole war and their inferiority both in numbers and morale has become more pronounced than at any time during the war. The inferiority of the German military position is now fully recognised as was shown by the speech recently made by Von Payer. Germany's allies realise still more thoroughly the hopelessness of continuing the struggle and Austria seems already to be putting out feelers for peace.

AN ADDITION TO GERMANY'S MISTAKES.

Though the Germans no longer have any hope of victory they still hope to tire us out by a stubborn defensive and to gain comparatively favourable terms. This seems to be another of Germany's serious errors. The Germans have made many grave mistakes and miscalculations. They were badly at fault regarding the efficacy of submarine warfare. They despised the Americans both as regards the numerical strength of their armies and their fighting value. They did not adequately appreciate the Anglo-Saxon tenacity, though undoubtedly impressed by our determination to go on when things were not looking well. Their defeats during the last two months were primarily due to their miscalculation of the Allies' strength and to their belief that we had been exhausted by the German offensive from March to June. Von Payer's speech is another miscalculation which shows a complete failure to grasp the situation and the cardinal fact that the Allies have the power and inflexible determination to proceed with the war until our terms are imposed upon Germany. If Germany chooses to accept them now she will be wise. If she does not, she will have to do so later on. By that time she will have been still further weakened and her subsequent recovery will be all the more difficult. We are now certain of victory if necessary of complete victory to the extent of ultimately overrunning Germany and capturing Berlin.

GERMAN MAN-POWER WANING.

An examination of the German man-power shows this very plainly. We know that there are less than two hundred German divisions on the Western front, probably only about 190 and that the rifle strength of a division has been reduced to five thousand eight hundred and fifty. We also know that a number of these divisions are under establishment and that many battalions have only three companies instead of four. This means that the total German rifle strength on the Western front is barely one million one hundred thousand and is likely to decrease. The eighteen year old boys (1920 class) are due to arirve at the front this month and will add some 450,000 to the German numbers. These, however, plus the returned wounded prisoners from Russia and combed out men represent the entire available reserves of the German Empire. In the last two months German divisional engagements amount to nearly 250 and their casualties must approximate to 700,000 including nearly 200,000 prisoners. It appears probable that the German losses in the next two months will not fall far short of these figures. Numerically then it is clear that Germany is in a very bad way. Of still greater importance is the abundant evidence of the decline of enemy morale and discipline. The mistakes and miscalculations of the German leaders must have destroyed much of the confidence of even this docile people accustomed as it is to reverence the views and opinions of its rulers. Further the mendacity of the German official reports has seriously affected the morale of the troops whose fighting value is believed to be waning rapidly. No army can retreat constantly losing large numbers of prisoners, guns, etc., without a sense of its inferiority and the German army and nation must realise that this inferiority is bound to increase. Conversely the strength and morale of the Allies are rising rapidly. Our numerical superiority is great. The German retreats have given us more room, have enabled us to improve our railway communications and added to our resources the morale of our troops is higher than ever and the Allied armies and nations at last see that victory is in their grasp.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

In Russia the situation continues to improve. The state of European Russia remains chaotic in the extreme, but the downfall of the Bolshevik power seems within measurable distance and there is some hope of national recovery. The Allied operations off Archangel have been successful. The German campaign against the Murman railway and coast has not materialised and the Czecho-Slovaks with their Russian allies appear to be holding their own in the Pensa-Chelyabinsk-Perm area.

In Siberia our prospects are bright and there is every hope of a speedy and complete collapse of Bolshevik resistance. Our control of the railway enables us to reinforce the Czecho-Slovak and loyal Russians in European Russia and to provide them with arms, ammunition and equipment.

BAKR-ID AT CALCUTTA.

PASSES OFF SMOOTHLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

To-day the Bakr-Id passed off smoothly in Calcutta and its suburbs. Early this morning a large number of Mahomedans assembled in different mosques and said prayers, after which the Korbani ceremony was performed without the slightest hitch. At Serampore, twelve miles from Calcutta, trouble over cow-killing was apprehended, but through the intervention of officials an amicable settlement between Hindus and Mahomedans was arrived at.

END OF MADURA MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

A Madura message says:—The strikers in Madura mills have now returned to work, the strike lasting only for sixteen working hours. Owing to the situation created by high price of food-stuffs every attempt is being made by the authorities to persuade local grain dealers and rich landlords, who have large stocks of paddy, to sell it to the poor at easy rates. The question was discussed by the Municipal Council at a well attended meeting and it was resolved to concert temporary relief measures in view of the present condition caused by high price of cloth and food-stuffs.

STRIKE IN HENKEE TILE WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT Sept. 16.

Day labourers at the Henkes Tile Works, Feroke, numbering about 200 and 300 struck work to-day on the ground that their wages are inadequate and that the Madura Trading Co. who own the works had not acceded to their petition for higher wages to compensate for greatly increased cost of living. The strikers came into Calicut and interviewed Mr. Bruce of the Madura Trading Co. who pacified them and promised to look into the matter. The strikers then went along big bazaar where several Indian merchants and shopkeepers gave them small money gifts as they said they were without means to buy food. A great many bazaars and shops were closed as a rumour of intended looting had got into circulation. The strikers, however, did not act disorderly in any way except that before coming to Calicut they threatened the foreman European who, it is said, has been very unpopular with labourers on the works.

THE PURDA CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Samarth has made an appeal to the Moderates to join the Conference of the Seceders. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea has followed suit and has been obliged, by force of circumstances, to send out to men of moderate views a circular letter over his signature imploring them to attend the Conference of which he himself happens to be the President-elect. If the Conference is the outcome of the feelings of the people in general and Toderates in particular, these appeals and hysteric efforts, to win the support of men of their own way of thinking, are needless and insensible.

Anyhow the muddle is there, but persons, who like myself are neither Extremists nor Moderates and who desire to attend the Conference, are anxious, before doing so, to make their minds clear about the following points:—(1) Is the secession of the Seceders to be permanent? (2) By what rules and regulations are the proceedings of the Conference going to be conducted? (3) At which place in Bombay is the Conference to be held? (4) What is the process and procedure by which admission will be allowed therein? (5) What educational test if any is required of those wishing to attend it? (6) Will any certificate of good conduct and manners be required? (7) Whether the possession of titles will be a condition precedent to admission? (8) What class of ladies will be allowed admission? (9) Whether the Indian Christians have responded to the appeal so vehemently made by your semi-official morning contemporary and have expressed their willingness to join the Conference?

By all means the fittest person to make these points clear is Mr. Samarth, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Conference, and the fountain head of all the present political mischief; the public will therefore be thankful to him if he will condescend to issue a special bulletin enlightening the people thereon. In the meantime the following suggestions may prove of immense use to him and his friends in their efforts to make the Conference a success.

The secession should not be temporary as the Hon. Mr. Shashtri desires, as otherwise the nation which is at present with the Seceders, may be captured by rowdy elements. Let the other rules and regulations by which the proceedings of the Conference will be conducted be what they are but the President must rule that no amendments will be allowed to be moved except in the Subjects' Committee of the Conference. A big hall in a bungalow of one of the organisers of the Conference or at the most a theatre will be a safe abode for holding the Conference. All the Home Rule League Branches in India should be asked to furnish Mr. Samarth with the lists of those who are members thereof; the names of all those who attended the last Session of the Indian National Congress must also be secured. All applications for admission from those whose names appear in the said lists must be strictly rejected. In case of doubt the applicant should be called and cross-examined as to whether he holds sober views (or any views at all!) on politics. It would be better if a declaration in writing is taken from all intending visitors to the effect that the resolutions passed by the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League are "thoughtless." The time at the disposal of the organisers of the Conference is too short, otherwise, in order that the tickets for admission may not be fraudulently transferred, I should have suggested that a photograph of each applicant must be affixed on each ticket as is done in the case of licenses to drivers and passports. In my opinion some educational test should be applied in the case of intending visitors but that is not desirable as it may exclude many supporters of the Conference like Sirdar Suleman Mitha. The possession of titles should not be made a condition precedent to admission but only those possessing them—and there will be many there—should be allowed to sit on the platform, speak and vote. Ladies should, subject to all just exceptions, as a rule not be allowed to attend the Conference because their presence may cause the Bori Bunder oracle to lose its head. All these safeguards and precautions will smooth the work of the organisers of the Conference and the elimination process will obviate the necessity for erecting a Special Pandal. After all the work of the Conference is finished it must place on record an expression of its high sense of appreciation of the manner in which its organisers saved the faces of the Seceders from being "blackened."—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

A NOTHER NON-BRAHMIN MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

A memorandum on Indian Reforms has been submitted to the Government of India by the South Indian Liberal Federation. It says the non-Brahmins of Southern India have no reason to rejoice over the Chelmsford-Montagu scheme of constitutional reform. They view it with great concern. It has not come of their seeking, it has been thrust upon them. Far from rejoicing, they have reason to complain of their representations, including those of the Audi-Dravidas, having been treated with scant respect. Non-Brahmins are very anxious that the popularisation of Government should not affect the British character of the administration.

Turning to communal representation, the memorandum says it is not only the numerical weakness of the community, but also political weakness due to social and religious conditions impeding its progress, which creates the necessity for its political protection by means of communal electorates. No scheme of constitutional reform will be acceptable to non-Brahmins which does not start with it and is not founded on communal electorates. With communal representation secured through communal electorates, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reform is capable of being worked to success, but without it is foredoomed to failure and disaster.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

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For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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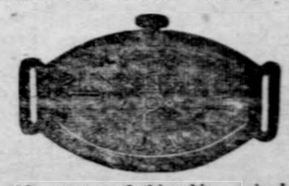

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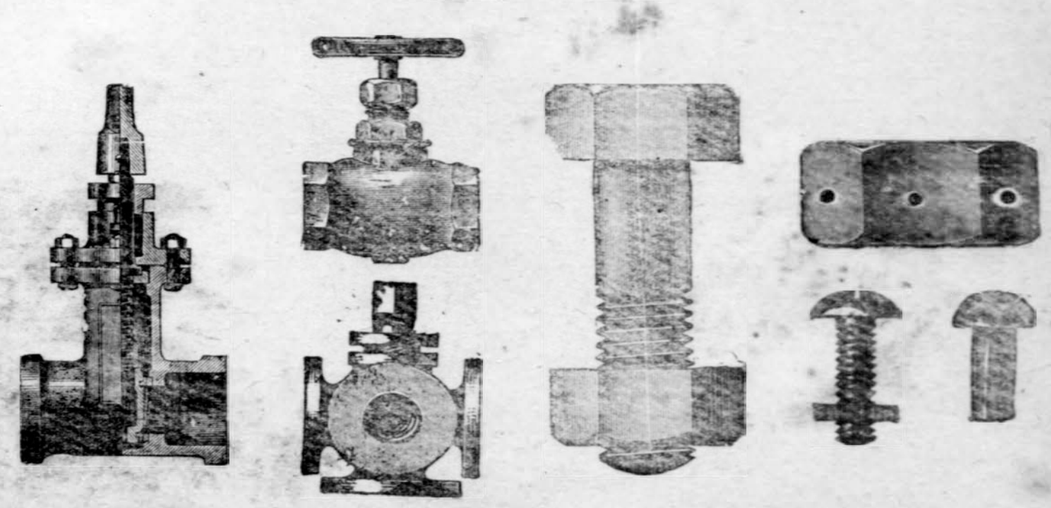

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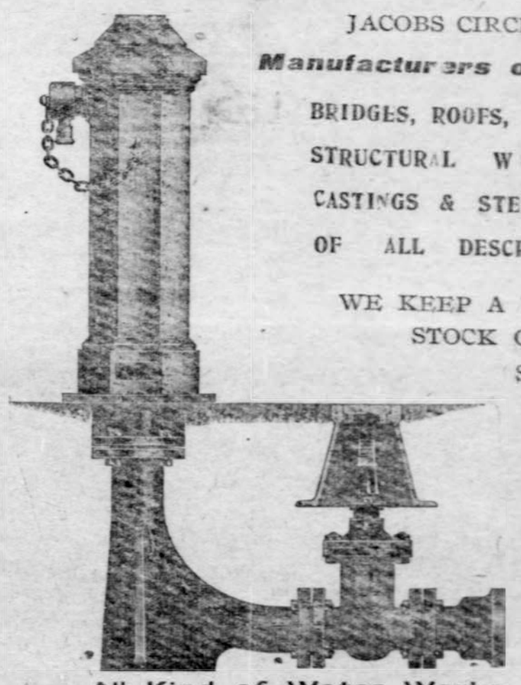

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